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The Hongkong Telegraph

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WEATHER FORECAST
FINE
Barometer 29.69.

June 27, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 79 2 p.m. 81
Humidity 91 79

June 27, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 80 2 p.m. 84
Humidity 78 72

7692 日九初月五

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1917.

三拜禮 號廿月六年庚癸 SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$3. PER ANNUM.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

NORWAY AND GERMANY.

Is a Rupture Imminent?

London, June 26.
The French newspapers speak of the possibility of a German-Norwegian rupture.
They mention a report that Admiral von Hintze, the new Minister to Norway, which has yet not consented to the appointment, is only going to Christiania to deliver certain demands. Apparently these are connected with the opening of a German official mail, whereby a German plot against Norway was defeated.

VOTES FOR YOUNG FIGHTERS.

Question to Receive Consideration.

London, June 26.
The House of Commons has discussed at length a proposal to give the vote to soldiers and sailors of 19 years who have fought.
The matter dropped after Sir George Cave promised that it should be considered at the first election after the war.

CHANGE OF ROYAL TITLES.

London, June 26.
The Times states that Prince Louis of Battenberg becomes the Marquis of Milford Haven, Prince George of Battenberg the Earl of Medina, Prince Alexander of Teck the Earl of Athlone.

PALESTINE OFFENSIVE.

Italian Troops to Participate.

London, June 26.
The Daily Mail states that Baron Sonnino, speaking in the Italian Chamber, announced that Italian troops are to participate in a new and vigorous British offensive in Palestine.

AFFAIRS IN GREECE.

Why M. Zaimis Resigned.

London, June 26.
A telegram from Athens says that M. Zaimis resigned because he refused to convoke the Venizelist Chamber of 1915.

Allied Troops Enter Athens.

London, June 26.
Reuter's correspondent at Athens states that Allied troops have entered Athens owing to an unimportant anti-Venizelist movement on the 23rd inst.

Some Interesting Developments.

London, June 26.
Reuter's correspondent at Salonica says out of 350 Communists in Thessaly, 336 have adhered to M. Venizelos.
French troops have occupied Bolo, to the south of Lamia, where the railway road intersects the high road to Itse, on the Gulf of Corinth.

Negotiations at Keratsina between delegates of the Athens and Venizelos Governments have virtually concluded, and the transfer of the Provisional Government to Athens is only a question of a day or so.

THE IRISH TURMOIL.

Expectations that it Will Subside.

London, June 26.
The Daily Mail correspondent at Dublin says it is believed that the turmoil over the release of the Sinn Feiners has reached a climax and will now subside.

Mr. Davlars, a released prisoner, who is the Sinn Fein candidate for East Clare, has offered to enlist volunteers to keep peace during the contest. He will probably become the Sinn Fein leader.

THREE AGAINST TEN.

British Aeroplanes' Flight with Germans.

London, June 26.
The Admiralty announces that three aeroplanes, while patrolling on Monday, engaged ten enemy machines in the vicinity of Roulers and fought them for sixteen minutes. They brought down one of the enemy machines in flames, and it is believed that two others were driven down in an uncontrollable condition. Clouds interrupted the view. Our machines returned safely.

THE SPANISH SITUATION.

Notorious Persons Provoking Unrest.

London, June 26.
According to Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, it is officially stated that the suspension of the Constitutional guarantees is more necessary than at any time since 1873, owing to notorious persons provoking disorders and a section of the Press attacking the foundation of social order, attempting to destroy military discipline, and representing that Spain is ripe for a revolution. A censorship is being established.

HEAVY FIGHTING ON ITALIAN FRONT.

London, June 26.
An Italian official message says:—The enemy is desperately attempting to re-take the positions recently lost at Ortigara, and is suffering very heavy losses. Attacks and counter-attacks are proceeding.
We advanced in the Carso, south of Veriga.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

OPERATIONS IN THE WEST.

Successful Night Venture.

London, June 26.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We carried out a successful night operation to the north-west of Kribitz, near Croisilles, securing prisoners, and repulsed a raid to the west of La Bassée.

Terrible Enemy Wastage.

London, June 26.
Reuter's correspondent at Headquarters, amplifying his statement cabled yesterday, gives some important figures showing the enormous numbers which Germany has been forced to concentrate on the Western Front, also the terrible punishment they received at the hands of the British and French, as evidenced by the heavy wastage. He says that when the offensive opened, the Germans had 147 Divisions in France, of which forty-two were reserves, consisting entirely of fresh troops. This reserve by the end of April had dwindled to twelve, since when it has been built up anew, and now consists of forty, equally divided between the Crown Prince and Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria. But twenty-eight thereof are Divisions which have been engaged either on the British or French battle front. They have suffered heavily and have been reformed.

It is characteristic of the enemy's new method of economising his best troops that he refuses to allow the few remaining fresh Divisions to be reduced. Exhausted Divisions which can no longer be kept in the battle-line change places with Divisions which have been holding some quiet sector, but the reserve of fresh troops is never meddled with, and seemingly remains at a total of twelve Divisions, eight being behind the front of the Crown Prince and four behind the front of Prince Rupprecht.

Hitherto, despite their losses, the Germans have been able to even increase the number of Divisions in France. They brought fourteen Divisions from the Russian Front, replacing them by eleven exhausted Divisions which had been badly handled on the French Front. Besides these, five entirely new Divisions, two of which were Landwehr, have appeared on this front. Of the whole 155 German Divisions now in France, 112 have been engaged either on the British or French front of attack, and twenty-three of these have reappeared after being once withdrawn on account of their losses.

Of the forty-three Divisions which have not yet participated in the battles of either Arras or Champagne, eighteen are Landwehr, and are considered by the Germans themselves as unfit for heavy fighting. The remaining twenty-five consist of twelve fresh Divisions in reserve and thirteen fresh Divisions holding quiet sectors. It is known that between ninety and one hundred enemy Divisions have been withdrawn from the battle fronts since the beginning of the offensive.

The rate of wastage of the enemy Divisions under pressure of the great Anglo-French attacks is shown by the following figures: Divisions opposing the British at the opening of the April offensive were relieved after six days' fighting, while those opposing the French on the heights of the Aisne were withdrawn after four days' hard fighting, ending April 20. The Germans engaged in the battle of Meuse were withdrawn after two days. The average stay of a German Division on active fronts is about fifteen days.

Violent Activity on Belgian Front.

London, June 26.
Interest is increasingly being directed to the Allied front in Belgium. Both Belgian and German communiques speak of most violent artillery firing there, while a French semi-official message says that Anglo-Franco-Belgian artillery seriously damaged German defences from the sea towards the Schelde.

Fresh French Success.

London, June 26.
A French communique states:—After a short artillery preparation, we last night brilliantly attacked the strongly fortified crest north-west of Hurtlebise. We reached all our objectives in a few moments and captured the German first line. Our fire smashed up enemy counter-attacks delivered to the two extremities. We captured the position under the cover of a violent bombardment by the enemy, whom the swiftness of the attack surprised. He sustained serious losses. We took over 300 prisoners, including ten officers.

FAR EASTERN MAILS.

More Lost at Sea.

London, June 26.
An official announcement states that letter mails for India, Mesopotamia, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Malaysia and beyond, despatched from London on May 31, and parcel mails despatched on May 23, have been lost at sea.

DURATION OF THE WAR.

How Lloyd's View the Outlook.

London, June 26.
Lloyd's are underwriters for one hundred guineas if the war is in progress at the end of 1917, demanding eighty guineas and proportionately downward to thirty guineas for the end of 1918.

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

Britain, Japan and Russia Urged to Adopt It.

London, June 26.
Reuter's correspondent at Paris states that a general assembly of French Chambers of Commerce has expressed the hope that Britain, Japan and Russia will adopt the metric system in order to promote a closer economic rapprochement with France.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

POSITION OF NEUTRALS.

Daily Becoming More Difficult.

London, June 26.
The position of neutrals, which is becoming daily more difficult, is momentarily the chief topic.

The introduction of martial law in Spain was the first indication in London that the situation was so serious, a fact which shows the vigorousness of the Spanish censorship, which is now extended to Spanish newspapers. There is a disposition to regard as incomplete the official Spanish reasons for the suspension of the Constitution. While many other local factors doubtless contribute to the crisis undoubtedly the three outstanding ones are, firstly, the semi-rebellion among Army officers against alleged Court favouritism in the matter of promotions, etc.; secondly, the political movement of the Left parties which are said to favour a Republic; and, thirdly, the extreme Socialist movement, especially in Barcelona and Bilbao, which have long been hotbeds of anarchism. It is impossible to say, however, which of these movements is most formidable and also how far the Army is infected with Socialism and Republican principles now, or to what extent pro-Germanism is felt among officers, but the belief continues that the trouble is wholly internal.

Meanwhile Switzerland is still convulsed by the Hoffmann affair and is reorganising the control of its Foreign Affairs Department.

Regarding Norway, she is the object of German pressure, and similarly is the rest of Scandinavia.

Germany is apparently suffering through the continued observance by neutrals of agreements with the Allies in the matter of exports to Germany, hence the renewed pressure by Germany with a view to inspiring neutrals with a sense of fear. Submarinism having failed to intimidate, she is now resorting to terrorism by means of bombs, probably having plenty of the latter to spare since America has joined the Allies. However, the revelation that the Kaiser's couriers carry these in their valises show to what lengths the campaign is being carried. The United States scouted a similar conspiracy when she dismissed Von Papen and Hoyt and ultimately Count Dambs. It is interesting to note in this variety, including round and rectangular bombs, fire bombs, ordinary internal machines, bombs looking like pieces of coal for steamers and calculated to explode railway engines or steamers, fountain pens with electric batteries attached to some acid and a piece of some explosive substance. These pens are evidently intended to set things afire.

REPRISALS.

What Lord Derby Thinks.

London, June 26.
In the House of Lords, Lord Derby, dealing with the question of reprisals, emphasised that our airmen are daily bombing the enemy's rear and declared, on the authority of the head of our air force in France, that he would be well within the mark if he said that for every bomb the Germans dropped behind our lines, we dropped a hundred behind the German lines. That bombing was done with a military object. He thought the whole country would associate itself with the suggestion that we should not try to imitate German brutality.

Lord Derby emphasised that reprisals must have a definite military objective, such as the blowing up of bridges and munition works.

The military authorities must be allowed to use aeroplanes in whatever way they thought fit to bring the war to a successful conclusion. He did not want to see the war waged with kid gloves. We must hit back. But the Military Authorities should be left to decide where and when we should hit back.

FOOD CONTROL.

Drastic Measures Against Profiteering.

London, June 26.
The Press Bureau states that Lord Rhonda has decided on a more strict and more complete control of foodstuffs, the enforcing of maximum prices, and the limiting of profits at every stage in production and distribution. A Costings Department has been established in connection with the Food Ministry to ascertain the cost of production and handling. The Ministry will then fix prices based on the actual costs, with the addition of normal pre-war profit.

THE COTTON CRISIS.

Comparable to the American Civil War Famine.

London, June 26.
The Morning Post's correspondent at Manchester says that the importance of the Cotton Conference to be held on June 27 cannot be exaggerated.

The Lancashire cotton trade has reached a crisis comparable to the great cotton famine during the American Civil War. How best equitably to distribute the small available supply of cotton in England at a reasonable price, and keep the mills running so as to alleviate as far as possible the threatened widespread distress until new supplies can be shipped, are questions of primary importance, demanding the undivided attention of employers and operatives. The four hundred thousand bales will not keep the machinery until the new crop is available, for the average consumption of the mills is from 150 to 200 bales per week.

[In the event of telegrams arriving too late for insertion on this page they will be found on an Extra.]

EX-TSAR'S PRISON LIFE.

Confined to Three Rooms at His Palace.

Petrograd, May 21.—According to the Ruskaya Volya, the ex-Tsar and Tsarina have been forbidden to communicate with their followers except in the presence of the officers of their guard, says Mr. Herbert Bailey, the Daily Express special correspondent.

The ex-Tsar is confined to three rooms in the palace at Tsarskoe Selo under stricter surveillance, and his guard has been increased. His menu, which until now had been abundant and varied, is now subject to certain restrictions.

These new restrictions on the liberty of the ex-Tsar and Tsarina are the direct result of an attempt by members of the ex-Tsar's suite to communicate surreptitiously with the outside world. It is stated that letters have been passed out of the palace through the agency of a man named Kotschev. One of these letters fell into the hands of an officer, who handed it to General Korniloff, the commandant of the Petrograd district.

In this letter, which was addressed to a man named Shuraloff, Count Benckendorf instructed an agent to sell all his estates and those of Prince Dolguoff, and transfer the money to American banks. He also desired to know when the next courier left for abroad, and requested that he should call on Kotschev at Tsarskoe Selo to receive certain documents.

Kotschev was arrested, and M. Kerensky, the Minister of Justice, gave instructions for the new measures against the ex-Tsar.

The Ruskaya Volya states that the ex-Imperial Family do not apparently realise the hopelessness of their position. The ex-Tsar, it is stated, received the officers who came to inform him of the new conditions under which he was to live in future in his usual happy and cordial manner, shook hands with them, and inquired when the next change of guard would take place. The ex-Tsarina, on the other hand, was very agitated, but retained her haughty manner, and, according to the Ruskaya Volya, showed undisguised contempt for the National Army.

The Ettinger Case.

Judgment in the Ettinger case was delivered in the Mixed Court this morning (says the Shanghai Mercury of June 15) by Mr. Grant Jones (British Assessor) and Magistrate Wang. In discharging the accused, the Assessor addressed him as follows:—"A. Ettinger, you are now discharged, but I hope this will be a warning to you in future. In spite of your denials in the witness box, your career is perfectly well known to the police, and you must remember that you no longer enjoy the immunity which was yours prior to the rupture of diplomatic relations between China and Germany. Have nothing to do with your former masters, who are now outlawed by the whole civilised world. Try to gain an honest living, and no man will molest you. You can go."

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY:

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW:

Victoria Theatre—9.15 p.m.
Bijou Theatre—9.15 p.m.
New Hongkong Cinematograph—9.15 p.m.
Saturday, July 1st.
Theatricals—9.15 p.m.

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THERE is a half-inflated, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath when a SINGLE dose of
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Price, \$2.50 per bottle.

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In Casks of 375 lbs. net.
In Bags of 250 lbs. net.
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO. General Managers.
Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

LESSONS IN CHINESE.
M. L. HO, a Chinese graduate, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for ten years. He has a good method of teaching Europeans to read Chinese characters, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Cantonese.
Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write, care of "The Hongkong Telegraph," office or to No. 120 Wellington Street, First Floor.

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The above Hotel was opened on August 1st, 1914, under new proprietorship and management. The Hotel now offers for Residents and Tourists excellent accommodation. Large dining room facing the sea. It has been entirely renovated throughout and newly furnished, and is now up-to-date in every respect. Large and airy rooms, excellent sanitary arrangements. Hot and Cold Baths, Electric Light and Fans. Private and Public Bars and Billiards. Terms Moderate. For further information apply to:
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FROM \$450 TO \$450

GENERAL NEWS.

Worries of a Publican.
A Plainstow publican recently told the magistrate at West Ham Police Court that during the last two years he had had 199 gross (14,400) glasses stolen.

Returned Unopposed.
Mr. Herbert Nield, K.O., M.P. (Conservative), who offered himself for re-election, was returned unopposed at Parliamentary by-election at Ealing, caused by his having been appointed Recorder of York.

A Plucky Bus Conductress.
Miss Newark, the bus conductress, who was detained and struggled with a man whom she saw in possession of a lady's handbag, was presented with a bracelet and gold wristlet watch by the Bench at Mordlake Police Court.

London Vicar Killed.
While cycling near home recently the Rev. Walter J. Abbott, Vicar of Christ Church, Pease, S.E., was killed in collision with a motor bus. His father, who some 12 years ago died in his pulpit, was the Vicar of St. James's, Paddington.

A Widow's Misfortunes.
A widow, with two sons fighting, both of whom have the same initials, was not fed some time ago that one had been killed. After weeks of suspense, not knowing which son was dead, she has now been informed that both have been killed.

Saving of Power.
Dealing with the question of the supply of power, in an address to the British Science Guild at the Mansion House, Lord Sydenham said that already an annual saving of 50,000,000 tons of coal was known to be possible. It was estimated that, in Scotland, more than 1,000,000 electrical horse-power would be obtained from water, and in Switzerland one electrical horse-power, obtained from water, cost £1 19s. per annum, as compared with £4 11s. 8d. in England from coal.

Cannon for Kitchener's Bust.
Much interest was evoked in Paris by the exhibition of a bust of Lord Kitchener by Mr. Richard Bell. The bust was cast in bronze, a cannon for this purpose being given by the Army Council. Lord Derby and the British Ambassador in Paris caused it to be sent to England by King's messenger, but it arrived too late for the Academy Exhibition. Queen Alexandra, hearing of this, interceded with the president, and the council decided that, in deference to Her Majesty's wishes, it should be admitted.

The Age of Consent.
The Bishop of London addressed a meeting at Caxton Hall recently, arranged by the Christian Law Amendment Committee, to urge the Government to raise the age of consent to at least 17 years. A girl of 15, he said, could sell herself and blight her whole life at the age when a boy was allowed to buy his first cigarette. A girl's property was safeguarded up to the age of 21, but her honour not beyond 16.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, who seconded, said the present state of the law was a reflection upon the whole civilisation of the country. He thought that much too much was made of the years of black-mail. The motion was carried.

German Praise for Sir Douglas Haig.
Amsterdam, May 9.—The Rheinisch Westfälische Zeitung devotes a one-column article to Field-Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, signed "Mediator." The writer says:—Field-Marshal Haig is certainly one of the ablest generals of contemporary England and like the majority of able Britons he is, of Scottish descent. As in the case with all officers who served under Kitchener, there is very strict discipline under his command. He is a serious and persistent worker, and apparently the best man Great Britain has at present to set against her enemies. That his energy and eagerness to attack have not proved equal to the German art of defence will certainly evoke the highest satisfaction all over Germany.

If you have lost your appetite one of the big variety ofainty dishes at the ALKXAN DR. CAKE is sure to do you.

GENERAL NEWS.

Loss of Young Officers.
Mr. Macpherson, for the War Office, states that there is no reason to suppose that our own loss of young officers is greater than that suffered by the Central Powers.

Woman in the Ascendant.
Another victory for woman. A year ago a lady reporter was refused admission to Convocation. Recently she was admitted by the sanction of the Primate himself.

A Luxury.
"If our soldiers are content with a little wooden cross when they die, surely civilians who die comfortably in their beds ought to be equally content," said the Army representative to a British monumental mason whose application for exemption was refused.

A Quiverful.
When the English Creamery Company appeared at the House of Commons Tribunal for their manager, Mr. Christenson, a photograph of his nine children was handed in, and Mr. Parsons, K.C., remarked, "Happy is the man that has quiver full. One feels inclined to congratulate all concerned."

Fallen Hall Burned.
Falloden Hall, Viscount Grey's residence in Northumberland, was almost totally destroyed by fire recently. Most of the valuable furniture and family heirlooms were saved. Standing close to the sea, the house, with an estate of 2,000 acres, has been the seat of Lord Grey's family for more than 200 years.

Pacifist Uses His Fist.
In the course of an argument with a fellow-workman, William Bacon, a conscientious objector, at Bristol, showed fight. The recruiting authorities heard of the incident and called the man before the Bristol Tribunal, where it was argued by the military representative that if he could attack another man he could fight the Germans. The man admitted the blow, but pleaded that "We are all in the flesh, and we are all apt to fall." His permission to perform work of National Service was withdrawn, and he was ordered to join a non-combatant corps.

Three Years for Censor.
For collecting, without authority and communicating information calculated to be useful to the enemy, Anthony Thomas Spalding, a journalist employed as an assistant censor at the Press Bureau, was sentenced at the Old Bailey to three years' penal servitude. Mr. Justice Low uttered a grave warning to all censorship officials against communicating information acquired in the course of their duties. Their standard of good faith, he said, should be not inferior to that of the secret seal of confession. His Lordship also observed that journalists employed as censors should sever themselves as completely as possible from a journalistic atmosphere.

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is especially adapted for overcoming the undue perspiration and sensitiveness of the feet during hot weather. This powder will be found invaluable for correcting those uncomfortable conditions of the feet which arise from excessive perspiration, fatigue, burning, etc.
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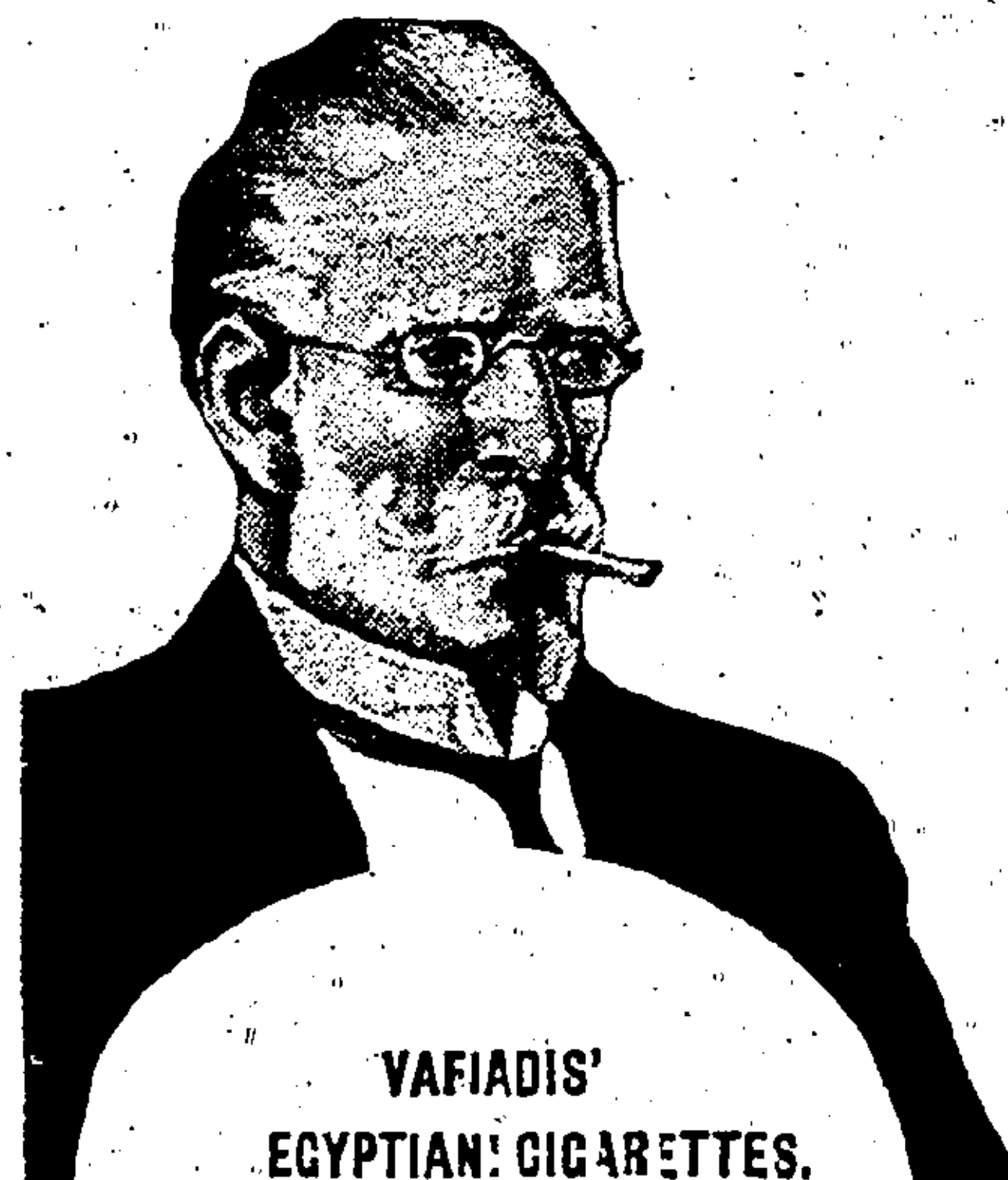
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Hongkong 15th September, 1915.

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Yildiz 25	1.10
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OWING to the greatly increased cost of manufacture it has been decided to raise the price of Ice to 1½ cents per lb. as from the 1st July next.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
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Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—Daily issue—\$26 per annum. Weekly issue—\$13 per annum.

The rates per quarter and per annum, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents. Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshu, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order, "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEATH.

HUMPHREYS.—Cable advice received to-day states that William Griffiths Humphreys of Hongkong passed away suddenly, at Sea, on board the Empress of Asia, on Tuesday 19th June.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1917.

THE CHINESE TANGLE.

Though the Chinese situation as a whole has distinctly improved during the past week or so, largely because of the conceding of General Chang Fung's demands, there are still some elements of danger in the existing conditions. South China, it would appear, is no more satisfied at the success gained by the Northern Tientsin in forcing the President's hands. It will have been seen from reports by our Canton correspondent that a gathering of some importance has just taken place at the Military Governor's residence in Canton, at which it was declared that the Two Kwangs intended acting in concert in regard to the present situation and that they had agreed not to recognize "the illegal Cabinet" but to regard the President, whose powers appear now to have been very materially curtailed, as the rightful head of the Republic. Inasmuch, however, as the President has conceded the demands of General Chang, we cannot see where the "illegality" of the Cabinet comes in. It is merely declared their "autonomy" and not their "independence." The distinction is too fine a one for us to appreciate.

The most serious aspect of the situation in the South is to be found in the continued preparations which are being made for a military expedition against the North. Our old friend Li Lieh-kwan has a big hand in this matter, and we note that he is strenuously urging the despatch of such an expedition. The military Governor, too, appears to have taken complete command of Southern affairs, since he has announced that in future he is assuming control of all the troops, including those of the Civil Governor, and that all affairs, both civil and military, are to be in the hands of the Provincial Authority, in which the military element is decidedly predominant. This is a rather strange move, when we remember that the main objection of the Southerners hitherto has been to the assumption of control by the military in the North. So far as one can see, it would appear as though, while resenting military rule in the North, the Southerners see no inconsistency in installing it in the South. There need therefore be no surprise that the Civil Governor, Chu Hing-lan, who has admittedly been one of the best officials seen in Canton for many a long year, should feel the affront and be considering resigning his post.

So immersed are the leaders of action in Canton with the idea of a military expedition, that a "War Expenses Bureau" has been created for the raising of funds, and it will have been seen from our news columns yesterday that a movement is on foot in connection therewith for the revival of the fabled monopoly, from which huge revenues are anticipated. Quite frankly, we do not like the sound of all this sword-rattling and this talk of "war." Canton and the South generally have enough to do to look after their own affairs, without bothering to send troops to "conquer the North." Year after year we get these occasions of unrest and turbulence, which are neither helpful to the nation nor to foreign trade. They never achieve anything, either. If they were fruitful of good results, one could view these outbreaks a little more charitably. But they kill business and distract the people, who have no interest in the schemings of party politicians. This is the moment when wise counsels are needed. We can only hope that they will prevail.

Hongkong's War Charities.

In yesterday's issue it would be seen that three columns of space were required to record Hongkong's activities with reference to certain war charities. The charities referred to the Aeroplane Fund, the naval War Charities Committee list, and to particulars of the allocation in London of the Committee's latest large remittance to London, which, as would be noted, amounted to the very satisfactory sum of £14,150. When all over the British Empire similar deeds of generosity are being willingly performed, it would not become us to appear to be unduly elated with what has been done in our little Colony. We may, however, without entertaining such ideas, feel that in this respect, of being ready to assist in the enormous financial burden, as also in sending as many men to the front as may reasonably be spared, the Colony has good reason to think that it has borne its part in a most creditable manner. In the Aeroplane Fund list it would be noticed that the amount aimed at, namely, sufficient to add one more to the little squadron of flying machines already sent from the Colony, was ample for the purpose in view. In consequence, Hongkong will now be able to send two more aeroplanes for service at the front, as it will be remembered that in the event of the sum aimed at being realised before the first week in July, an anonymous donor promised to contribute an amount sufficient to purchase another aeroplane. That is an act of generosity that is praiseworthy in a very high degree.

Doing "Its Bit."

While referring to this agreeable topic, in which the Colony is seen doing "its bit" financially, it will not be out of place, we think, to state that of the individual sums contributed to the usual subscription list, that referring to the "Proceeds of sale of tickets at the Hongkong Cricket Club Tennis Tournament," totalling \$2,600, is particularly gratifying. If we mistake not, it is more than double the amount similarly contributed last year, and thus creditably reflects on further good work by the H.K.C.C. on behalf of the war finance. Looking at the total, as shown in the latest subscription list, Hongkong, we think, has every reason to feel gratified by what has been done here. The sum of \$437,792.85 has been collected, and as would be seen from Mr. Murray Stewart's statement published in yesterday's issue, continues to be allocated with much care and prudence. The Colony, we feel sure, is unable to assist much further in man-power, will, with the same readiness as hitherto, help financially to its utmost. As we have stated, Hongkong's share in the tremendous burden of coping with the enormous daily war expenditure, has been extremely creditable so far, and we have no doubt that it will continue to be so.

Portugal's Expeditionary Force.

With reference to our note in this column on Monday, on the splendid work being performed by Portugal in the war, it is particularly interesting at the present juncture to note the facts contained in a telegram which has appeared in a supplement to the *Boletim Oficial* of Macao. In it we learn that the Portuguese Premier was able to communicate to Parliament that the Portuguese first division would in a few days take over its sector. This seems to point to the Portuguese having an augmented number of troops in France, and to the fact that they are participating to an even greater extent than hitherto. The Portuguese Expeditionary Force, we learn, has at present a brigade of infantry and nine batteries in the fighting-line and a few battalions of infantry and other brigades at the front under training. This is excellent, and shows that our gallant Ally, with whom in this Colony we have such pleasant relations, is certainly to benefit largely with those nations determined to overcome the military menace with which Germany, at the behest of her Prussian master, is endeavouring—but with less and less success—to force upon a Europe determined to be free and democratic.

DAY BY DAY.

NO MAN SUDDENLY BECOMES GOOD OR EVIL. THE PROCESS IS GRADUAL.

To-morrow's Anniversary. To-morrow is the third anniversary of the assassination of the Archduke Francis of Austria and the Duchess of Hohenberg, the event which precipitated the war.

The Dollar. The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 2s. 5.5/18d. The closing rate will be found on Page 1.

Taikoo Aquatics.

We have received some excellent photographs of the recent aquatics at Taikoo from Mee Cheung.

Anniversary of Bishop's Consecration.

Friday next, June 29, (St. Peter's Day) is the tenth anniversary of the consecration of Bishop Lander as Bishop of Victoria. The celebration of the Holy Communion at the Cathedral will be at 7.30 a.m. on that day.

St. John's Ambulance Brigade.

The monthly lecture, in connection with St. John's Ambulance Brigade, No. 1, Hongkong V.A.D., will be delivered at the Military Hospital on Friday morning next at 10.15.—(Sd.) W. Wilkinson, Acting Adjutant and Hon. Secretary.

Chose the Wrong Calling.

When a Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with possessing 10 taels of opium, he said that he was formerly in a tea house which went bankrupt, and he had to do something for a living. He was fined \$1,000, or four months' hard labour.

Stolen Brass.

A marine hawk was arrested yesterday at Wanchoi with a large quantity of brass and iron in his possession, which had obviously been stolen from an engineering yard. The man could give no adequate explanation, and was fined \$25 by Mr. J. R. Wood, when he was charged at the Police Court this morning.

A Widewake Girl.

Sergeant Willis told Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, that a small girl at a cigarette stall in Yau-mai, saw a man walking round the stall, and watching him, noticed him snatch a quantity of copper cash from her box. She chased him and he was caught by a policeman. The man was sentenced to one month's hard labour.

Export Case.

A Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood, at the Magistrate's Court this morning, with attempting to export a large quantity of brass nails, without a permit. It was stated that he was found on board the s.s. Haihong. Defendant stated that he gave \$33 for the nail, but did not know he had to get a permit. The case was adjourned until to-morrow.

ARMED ROBBERY.

A Case from Kowloon City.

The story of an armed robbery was told to Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning, by Inspector Grant, of Kowloon City, two men being charged as being concerned with others in such an offence.

The Inspector stated that at about 9 o'clock at night a number of men, two armed with revolvers, entered a house, only a woman and a child being in at the time. The woman was so frightened that she did not look at the men, and so could not recognise them. A constable, who had been warned about the matter, was keeping watch, but the robbers rushed up the hillside, and although police whistles were blown, no arrests were made. Information was subsequently given, and the two defendants were arrested at Mong Kok Tei. The second man had given assistance to the police, and revolvers had been found on a rubbish heap. Part of the stolen property had been recovered. Although the second man had given every assistance, no further arrests had been made, the robbers having cleared out from their usual place of abode.

The case was adjourned.

GALLANT LONDON REGIMENTS.

Civilians' Fighting Qualities.

War correspondents' headquarters, May 11.—Among those who have borne themselves very gallantly in the Arras fighting have been London troops.

Besides breaking through the main German first and second lines on the whole of their front in the initial attack on April 9, they have to their credit the capture of three villages and some 1,100 prisoners. In one operation they took more prisoners than their own total casualties. In addition they captured a hill which was one of the most important enemy positions, and with bomb or bayonet have cleared out innumerable minor trenches, some of which were most formidable.

Some of our recent attacks, as you know, have been delivered very early in the morning, when it was still dark, and attacking in the dark, when individual examples counts for nothing, and it is very easy to lose your way, is a particularly trying experience for young troops.

On one occasion when advancing in the dark over ground which had no landmarks, it was found that there was a wide gap of 1,000 yards or so between the Londoners and the troops on their left. Heavy counter-attacks were delivered by the enemy on this exposed flank, but they held their positions and beat off the attacks with the utmost stoutness.

On another occasion, when the troops on their right had difficulty in getting on, the Londoners from their side came bombing down the German trench outside the limits of their proper front and relieved the pressure on their neighbours, who then came on and occupied the captured trench.

To-day I have heard many gallant stories of individual achievements. There was a second lieutenant who, when our men were held up by uncut wire and a puzzling complication of machine-gun positions, crept forward under heavy fire with three other men, explored the enemy's positions, and made a map by the help of which we were enabled to deal with the situation.

Another second lieutenant, though badly wounded in the head at the start, led his men most gallantly, and took a trench, then set them to consolidate it, and not till that was done and the position had ceased to be critical did he faint and have to be carried off.

Yet another second lieutenant led his platoon most gallantly against machine-guns, and himself cleaned out one gun-crew, single-handed, shooting one man with a rifle and killing all the rest of the crew with bombs, except one who was badly wounded.

There could, again, hardly be a finer deed than that of the transport driver who was sent to fetch primers from an ammunition dump which, when he got there, had been exploded, and was in flames. Explosives continued momentarily, but the driver went in and dragged out unexploded cases, loaded his wagon, and returned.

There was a Homeric combat between a single rifleman and a machine-gun. The machine-gun was knocked out, and those of the crew who had not been killed surrendered.

A private who went into the enemy with a bayonet as known to have killed nine Germans, and he took one prisoner, then he put in time attending to wounded under fire.

The troops are loud in praise of the whole Medical Staff and of the stretcher-bearers, and of one captain of the R.A.M.C. especially, and one orderly, who attended the wounded and superintended the stretcher-bearers under conditions of great danger of several hours, and seemed to bear charmed lives.

Among the officers, again, was a lieutenant who led his men with the greatest intrepidity and skill through two barrages, got them through without a casualty, and attacked a trench, inflicting losses of over 100 on the enemy. Another lieutenant crawled out alone into No Man's Land, where snipers were shooting from a shell hole, and came back with three of them.

ADMIRALTY REFORM.

A Naval War Staff.

The following statement with regard to changes at the Admiralty was made by Sir Edward Carson in the House of Commons in reply to a question by Mr. Wardle, Labour member for Stockport:—

The King has been pleased to approve of the following appointments:—

Admiral Sir John R. Jellicoe, G.C.B., O.M., G.C.V.O., the present First Sea Lord, to have the additional title of Chief of the Naval Staff.

Vice-Admiral Sir Henry F. Oliver, K.C.B., M.V.O., the present Chief of the Staff, to become an additional member of the Board of Admiralty, with the title of Deputy Chief of the Naval Staff.

Rear-Admiral Alexander L. Duff, O.B., at present in charge of Anti-Submarine Division of the War Staff, to become an additional member of the Board of Admiralty, with the title of Assistant Chief of the Naval Staff.

Rear-Admiral Lionel Halsey, C.B., C.M.G., the present Fourth Sea Lord, to become Third Sea Lord, in succession to Rear-Admiral Frederick C. T. Tudor, C.B., who will be appointed Commander-in-Chief of the China Station in due course.

Sir Eric Geddes to become an additional member of the Board of Admiralty, with the title of Controller, and with the honorary and temporary rank of Vice-Admiral.

Rear-Admiral Hugh B. D. Tothill, C.B., to become Fourth Sea Lord, in succession to Rear-Admiral Halsey.

The changes that have been made in the Admiralty organisation have a twofold object. The first is to free the First Sea Lord and the heads of the Naval Staff so far as possible, from administrative work, in order that they may concentrate their attention on the important issues relating to the naval conduct of the war. At the same time, the process of strengthening the Naval Staff by the addition of officers transferred from the active sea service is being continued.

The second object is to strengthen the Shipbuilding and Production Departments of the Admiralty, by providing an organisation comparable with that which has supplied the Army with munitions. Further, it is intended to develop and utilise to the best advantage the whole of the shipbuilding resources of the country, and so far as possible to concentrate the organisation under one authority.

Sir Eric Geddes has been chosen for this position, and he will be responsible for fulfilling the shipbuilding requirements of the Admiralty, War Office, and Ministry of Shipping, so far as possible, by manufacture or purchase, whether at home or abroad. For this purpose the Staff of the three Departments that relate to these requirements will be placed under his control.

As the duties for which Sir Eric Geddes will be responsible at the Admiralty will include not only shipbuilding, but also the production of armaments and munitions it is necessary that his touch with the Admiralty should be close and intimate, and for this reason he has been appointed a member of the Board of Admiralty. He will also be associated with the Ministry of Shipping as a member of the Shipping Control Committee.—*Times*.

prisoners. He apparently had pulled them out of their holes like winkles out of shells.

But it would be impossible to make a catalogue of all these gallant deeds. Enough has been said to show what kind of stuff the men are made of. And to-day they are immensely cheery as brave men who have done their job well. For many it has been their first taste of real fighting, and they had to fight in the dark and in the grey dawn and through snowstorms, and to hold on under the heaviest shelling at night, to attack again in the early morning. Youngsters and all, they have proved themselves. They have seen how their comrades fought, and now they know their own strength.—*Times*.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

The Scorp, along whose limbs there is such fierce fighting, bears a peculiar title which means in heraldry a diminutive bend sinister, says the *Daily Chronicle*. It rises on the plateau of Artois in the Pas de Calais, becomes big enough to be canalised at Arras, and is navigable from thence for a considerable water-borne traffic throughout a winding course that runs past Douai to the Scheldt. This little stream, now making history for the first time, rather recalls in character the River Roding, which flows into the Thames past Ilford and is not of much larger dimensions.

Both Murray's and Smith, Elder's—like at least two other of our leading publishing firms, Constable's and Macmillan's—were founded by Scotsmen. John Murray the first was MacMurray before he set up as a publisher, and George Smith hailed from Elgin and his partner, Alexander Elder, from Banff. There was a previous Murray union in the history of Smith, Elder's, by the way, for George Smith married a Miss Murray, though no relation of his rival of Albemarle Street.

Patriotic plot-diggers eager to find a fresh vegetable that will give quick crops for "war food" might try the celery-cabbage, a Chinese plant which has become popular in Canada, and the seed of which seems now to be stocked by leading firms. This has the rare double merit of being fit to eat either cooked or raw. The celery-cabbage, about the size of a cos-lettuce and cultivated in the same way, is a rapid grower, fit to cut in seven or eight weeks, and would provide green-stuff throughout the winter.

Since public horse-racing became firmly established in England the only previous occasion when it has suffered complete suspension was at the hands of Oliver Cromwell in 1654. The sport received a new lease of life with the return of the Stuarts, and Charles II. became an ardent patron of Newmarket. There were Chester races as long ago as 1512; but of the "classic" events which we know now, the St. Leger dates from 1776, the Oaks from 1779, the Derby from 1780, the Gold Cup, at Ascot, from 1807. Never until this war has the annual sequence been broken.

If ever a man's self-control might break down excusably it would be that of Viscount Grey in the burning of Fallodon, to which he was passionately attached. There is a story that after one particularly wearisome session he travelled straight down to Fallodon and spent the night on the roof of his house by the sea drinking in the calm and refreshment of his ain country.

For philosophy mingled with natural vexation the locus classicus is the comment in his journal of a former Lord Londonderry when Wynyard was burned while he was travelling abroad. "Here I learned that, for reasons of His own, the Almighty had thought fit to burn down my house in the County of Durham."

Lord Fisher and his Board of Inventions derive from naval mechanical precedents only that negative assistance represented by awful examples. Our first sea tanks, the pre-war ironclads, took the sea to fight land batteries, just too late for the Crimea. And, as Admiral Sir Charles Napier whispered, in an agony of chagrin, to Lyon Playfair, at the time, these potential oceans had no engines. They were to be towed into and out of action by sweet little paddle steamers, under fire of the enemy's heaviest metal. The greatest of Navies has had many losses to eat.

Is it a sign of grace, or the reverse, in our public men that they no longer blush to use slang in their public utterances? Here is Sir Edward Carson, lawyer though he is, and therefore a guardian of the King's English, boldly declaring that he will "stick it out." The phrase is hideous and really meaningless, quite without proper grammatical construction. Imagine Gladstone or John Bright falling into such laxity of speech, and you will see the difference.

THE RICKSHA CASE.

Evidence for the Defence Called.

The case was continued at the Police Court this morning, before Mr. A. Dyer Ball, in which a ricksha coolie in the employ of Mr. Evan Ormiston is charged with causing an obstruction in Queen's Road Central on June 18, and also with refusing to obey the directions of a police officer in uniform.

Mr. G. Mol. Messer, C.S.P., prosecuted for the Police, and Mr. W. E. L. Shenton defended.

Mr. Shenton, in opening the defence, said that his case would be that in fact they did comply with the orders of the police constable, and, when requested, went over to the other side of the road. Even if they did not comply, he would show that the orders were given in such a manner by the Indian constable that no reasonable person could be expected to carry them out.

Defendant, was first called and said that his master had come from the Mercantile Bank and he was taking him to the International Bank. Witness put his ricksha on the Mercantile Bank side of the road, quite close to the gutter, and parallel to the road. Witness sat on the shafts and the Indian constable then came up and kicked him once on the back. Witness told the constable not to kick him, but again the constable tried to strike him. Witness dodged the blow and pulled the ricksha across the road. The constable followed and tried to strike him again, but witness shouted. He had only been there about a minute. The constable went away and Mr. Ormiston then came out, and later had a conversation with the constable.

Questioned by Mr. Messer, witness stated that although he knew that the day of the offence was the 18th in the English calendar, he could not remember the date in Chinese. The Indian constable said nothing about his master, but just came up and kicked him. Mr. Ormiston had only gone a few yards when he was spoken to by the constable. In reply to his Worship, defendant said that he crossed the road to get out of the way of the constable. He was not asked to cross.

Replying to further questions by Mr. Messer, defendant said he did not tell the Inspector about being kicked, neither did he tell his master. He first told the solicitor's clerk about it.

One of the other coolies helping to push the ricksha stated that the constable ran up and kicked the defendant without saying anything. Defendant had only just set down on the shafts. He was told to go away, and the ricksha was then drawn across to the other side of the road. Soon afterwards, Mr. Ormiston came out and witness told him of what had taken place. The Indian constable spoke to Mr. Ormiston. Evidence was also given by the other coolies employed in pushing the ricksha, he speaking to the constable kicking the defendant without saying anything. He also bore out the statements of the other coolies.

Replying to Mr. Messer, witness said he knew that rickshas had to go to the other side of the road, but at this time there was no room, owing to other rickshas being there.

Mr. Ormiston went into the box and stated that on the day in question he came out of the International Bank, having been in there for not more than five minutes. He could not remember where the ricksha was, or where it had come from. Having gone a few yards, he was stopped by an Indian constable, who produced a pencil and note book and handed it to witness to write his name. Witness wrote his name, adding "J. P." instead of his address. Nothing else was said, and nothing further was done until the next day, when the coolie was arrested. It was a great inconvenience to have the coolie so arrested.

Questioned by Mr. Messer, witness said that he was very indignant at the constable's action. He had often seen private rickshas outside the Bank, although he knew it was usual for them to stay across the road.

MANUEL UP AGAIN.

His Story of a Search for Work.

That old offender, Dom Manuel Sequeira, a native of Brazil, was again before a magistrate this morning, appearing before Mr. Dyer Ball to answer a charge of absconding himself from the House of Detention for a longer period than he was given leave.

On standing in the dock, the defendant burst into tears and told how he had been given four hours' leave and had gone to Blake Pier for a little fresh air. Whilst he was there, he was approached by two Japanese, who asked him if he would like to do some "dirty" work. He asked what it was, and he was told that it was discharging coal from a steamer at Wanchai. He consented and went and did the work. During the fifteen hour he went to the Post Office and wrote a registered letter to Mr. Frank, the Head of the House, saying that he had got work and would not be back. When his work was finished, he was not paid his wages, but was told that he would be paid when the ship came back.

Inspector Brazil stated that the letter had been received. It transpired that the defendant was found sitting by the side of the road, drinking Chinese wine, with a large crowd round him.

He stated that he had not attracted the crowd but that the crowd attracted him. He was sitting there drinking, because he "could not afford the Hongkong Hotel or the King Edward." His Worship stated that he did not believe him, for he did not go back to the House of Detention even when his work was finished. Sentence of three months' imprisonment was passed.

AMERICAN CABLES.

(From The Manila Daily Bulletin.)

Securing Japanese Tonnage. Washington, June 20.—The United States Government is now negotiating with Japan with a view to securing the transfer to the Atlantic from the Pacific of sufficient ships to provide for the carrying of 2,000,000 tons.

Admiral Sims' Appointment. Washington, June 20.—An announcement has been received from London to the effect that Rear Admiral W. S. Sims, in command of the American flotilla in British waters, is now acting in chief command of all American and British warships in Irish waters, by virtue of the temporary absence of the British Admiral, and local officials regard this as a great honour, and as a first intimation of the co-operation which is to mark the naval campaign of the Allies. It is also considered to have a significant political aspect in that it will serve to show Ireland the hearty accord which exists between America and Great Britain.

Insurance for Sailors. Washington, June 20.—Mr. McAdoo has issued regulations which provide that shipowners must insure all sailors and officers sent into the war zones. The insurance amounts will range from \$1,000 to \$5,000, and will be payable to those dependent upon the officer or sailor concerned, in the event that he is killed, maimed or captured. The insurance provision takes place in the United States on June 26, and abroad, on July 10.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 12.30 p.m. to-day:—

Warning.—Low-pressure area over N. China Sea. A typhoon may develop later.

Further evidence was given by a ricksha driver in the employ of Messrs. Baile and Co., who said he saw the constable kick the defendant.

Addresses were given by Mr. Shenton and Mr. Messer, and his Worship reserved judgment.

WAR PICTURES.

The Battle of the Somme Screened.

The official pictures of the Battle of the Somme were exhibited last night for the first time at the Victoria Theatre before a large audience. Much had been heard and read of the realistic nature of the pictures since they were first shown at the Scala Theatre, London, some six weeks after the battle took place on July 1st, 1916, and it is safe to say that the actual pictures fully realised the expectations raised.

The pictures are truly a vivid representation of what takes place on the battlefield, and though much of the horror and, happily, all of the terrific noise, are not present, there is sufficient of the gruesome to give even the dullest a very clear idea of what life at the front really is. The pictures are shown in two parts, the first almost entirely depicting events that took place on the occasion of the visit of H. M. the King to France at the time when preparations were in active progress for the big advance on the Somme. Many interesting incidents are depicted, in which His Majesty and many other notable people, among whom are the King and the Queen of the Belgians and their children, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, Field Marshal Joffre, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig, General Foch, M. Poincaré, the President of France, the French Minister of War, and Mr. Lloyd George. These pictures are extremely clear and give a very good idea of the various incidents in which His Majesty took the central part.

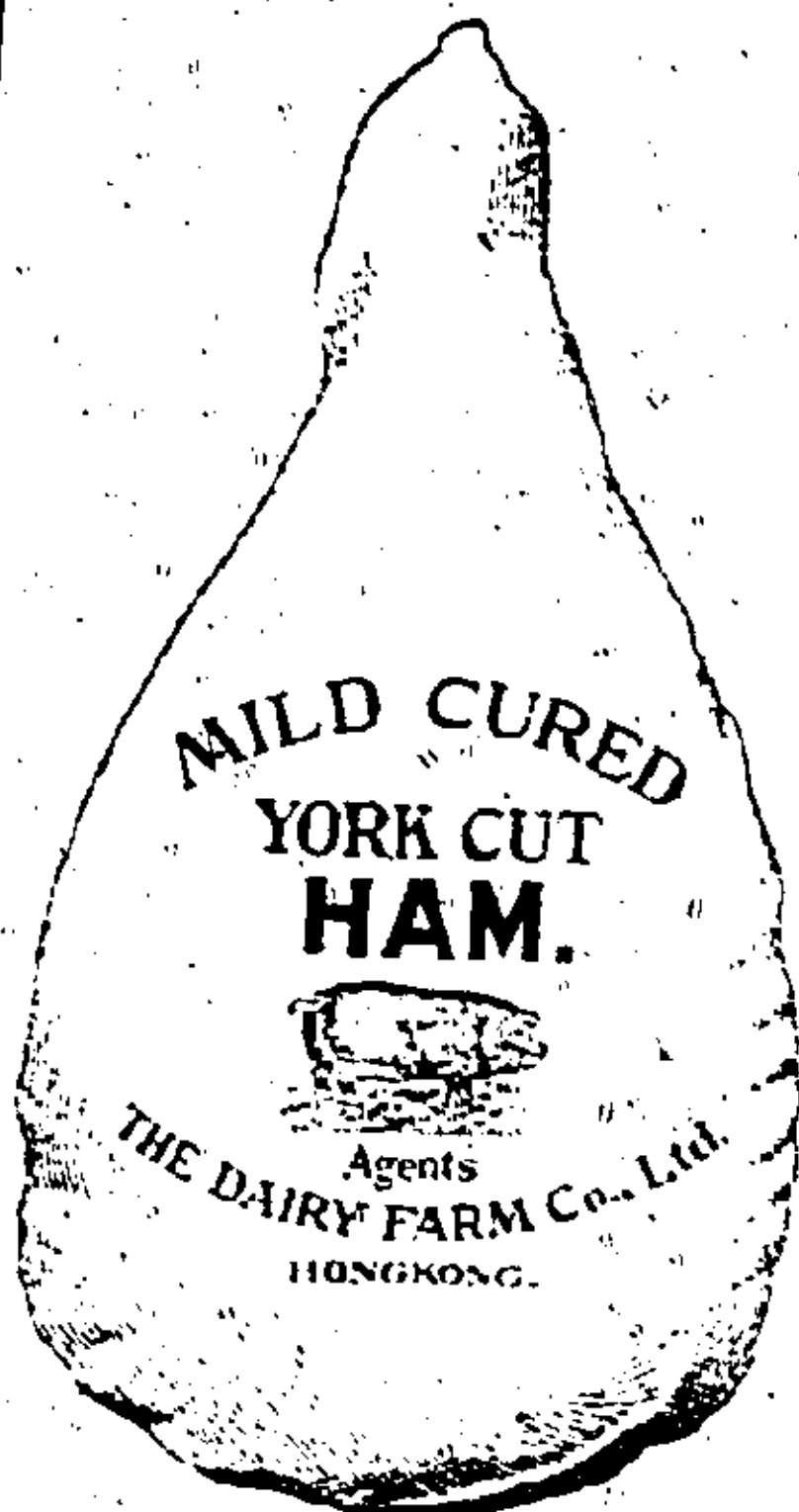
The actual battle pictures hold up the serious side of the war in France much more vividly, and are such indeed as to point to the grimness, the horror, and the generally terrible character of the great struggle. Vividly were the actual preparations for immediate action, the incessant firing of guns of all sorts of calibre; see also our soldiers leaping from their trenches, splendidly led by their officers, to encounter the enemy close at hand. On the ground we see the victims of the first onslaught; see them in their eternal sleep, stiff and cold, but for ever to be remembered as among those who died for the great cause of liberty. The wounded we also see, and many very pitiful spectacles are shown. Thousands of enemy prisoners also appear, among whom are many subject creatures, ready, with or without cause, to throw up their hands in token of submission. These and many other scenes on the actual battle ground are shown, and the reality, the grimness, the horror and the desolation of it all are only relieved by the splendid fraternal spirit everywhere manifested by our gallant soldiers, who are seen cheerfully performing all kinds of wearisome tasks and engaging in the actual warfare with a spirit and a high courage quite beyond praise.

The pictures should be seen if for no other reason than that they bring real warfare home to all—vividly, graphically and in all its tragic reality.

Soldiers' Trip Round Island.

On Wednesday last about 60 N.O.'s and men from the Middlesex Regiment and the R.G.A. enjoyed a delightful trip round the island. The Services Entertainment Fund kindly provided a nice tea, and the party was admirably conducted by the Rev. C. L. Cooper-Hunt, C. F. Bathing was indulged in at Junk Bay and tea followed. Between Cape Collinson and Stanley one or two felt the effects of *mal de mer*, but the spirits of even these few could not be damped, and everyone was happy. The scenery was much admired, and the party landed at Murray Pier at about 7 p.m., after having spent a most enjoyable time. Thanks are due to Mr. Dyer, Manager of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., for the generous loan of a launch, to Messrs. Wiseman for the provision of tea at cost price, and to the subscribers to the Services Entertainment Fund, from which the cost of the tea and cigarettes was defrayed.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.



MILD
AND
OF
DELICATE
FLAVOUR.

COOLIES' STANDS.

Interesting Question Raised in Court.

At the Police Court this morning, before Mr. J. R. Wood, three chairmen were charged with fighting in Chater Road, the men pleading guilty.

Inspector Brazil stated that it was the usual row between the Hoklos and Puntis. The dispute was over the stand opposite Watson's. The Hoklos claimed the foremost position, but the Puntis also claimed it.

His Worship:—Is there any dispute over the stand by the Hongkong Hotel?—Not now, sir. There is a man stationed there.

Who is entitled to this stand?—The Hoklos had it first, I believe, but during the last six months the Puntis have encroached and the Hoklos resent it.

His Worship:—Inspector Garrod ought to decide who is to go there.

Inspector Brazil said it was almost impossible to regulate who went there unless a man were specially stationed at each stand.

His Worship:—But I ought to know which lot of coolies are entitled to the stand, so that I can punish the other side.

Inspector Brazil:—I think they are equally entitled to it.

His Worship:—In law they are, but the police regulate these things. I should like to know who is entitled to the stand.

The case was accordingly adjourned until to-morrow morning.

ARE YOU BEING POISONED

by constipation? Are you bilious, liverish, troubled with sick headaches, pimples, poor appetite, coated tongue, unpleasant breath? The remedy is—



the dainty little laxatives which gently assist nature. As good for children as adults. Obey, or post free 80 cents the vial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 98 Shuen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—Kowloon, FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED ROOM. Board if desired. Apply 6, Victoria View.

TO BE LET.—Cool airy TOP FLAT in quiet part of Kowloon. Furnished, Modern Sanitary. Arrangements. Seven minutes to Ferry. Moderate Rent. Box W. c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA, E.C.

NOTICE.

AT a Special Meeting of the District Grand Lodge of South China, held at the Masonic Hall, Zetland Street, on SATURDAY 23rd inst., in celebration of the Two hundredth Anniversary of the first assembly of the Grand Lodge of England, which was commemorated on that day throughout the Empire, a collection was made in aid of the Hongkong War Charities Fund. Freemasons not present at the meeting who wish to subscribe may, until July 7th, send donations to W. J. Titcher, Esq., who will be glad to receive contributions however small. By Command of the D.D. G.M. Hongkong, 27th June, 1917.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership formerly subsisting between that undersigned and MR. POON WAN KOCK, carrying on business under the style or firm name of Union Trading Company in the Colony of Hongkong and elsewhere has been dissolved as from the 31st December 1916 so far as concerns the said MR. POON WAN KOCK, who retired from the said firm on that date. Dated Hongkong 27th June, 1917. (Sd.) S. M. CHURN, (Sd.) C. HONKEY.

SAKURA BEER



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SUZUKI & CO.
TEL. 468
ALEXANDRA BUILDING.

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PHILLIPS' 'Military'

SOLES and HEELS.

Give life to Your Boots, smooth tread, good grip, and prevent slipping. Keep feet dry in wet weather.

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MACKINTOSH

Men's Wear Specialists,
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Wm. Powell Ltd
TELEPHONE 346

SPECIALISTS IN GENTLEMEN'S NECKWEAR.

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BOW TIE
IN MANY
NEW DESIGNS.



THEY ARE DISTINCTIVE IN APPEARANCE AND OF A DEPENDABLE QUALITY.

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COLUMBIA RECORDS.

- 2665 Love's Garden of Roses ... (Contralto)
- 2668 Robin Adair ... (Soprano)
- 2643 The Vacant Chair ... (Baritone)
- 2640 My Ain Folk ... (Contralto)
- 2641 Because ... (Soprano)

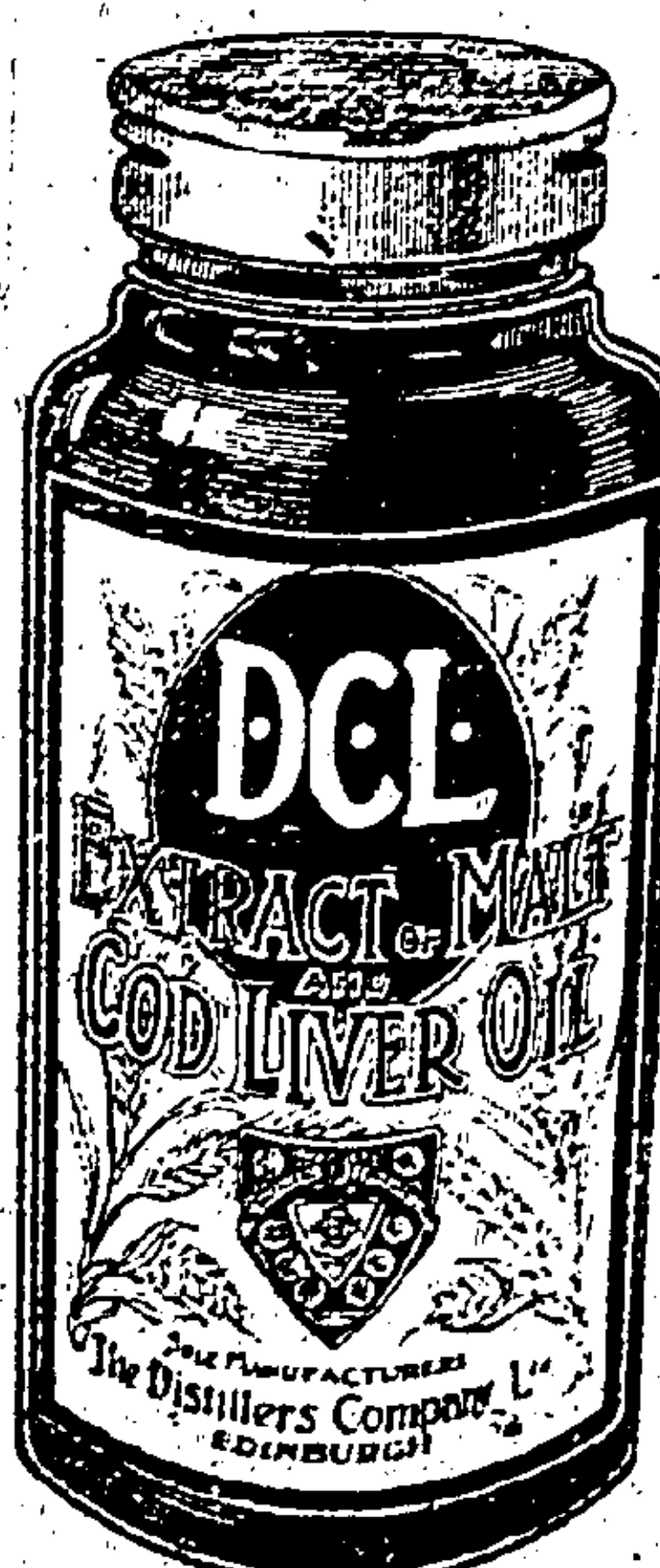
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Malt Extract
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The Distillers Coy., the largest firm of Distillers in the World, has at its disposal a supply of the best and choicest barley procurable, which is malted on their own premises by the most scientific methods of manufacture.



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WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a far-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York, at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

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QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

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In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway.

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31,625 tons displacement. 30,625 tons displacement.
Electric Heat in Every Cabin. Electric Light in Every Berth.
One, Two and Three-Bed Room Suites with Private Bath.
Laundry—Gymnasium—Veranda Cafe.

EMPRESS OF JAPAN. MONTEACLE.

11,000 tons displacement. 12,000 tons displacement.
Twin Screw Steel Steamships, with Modern Accommodations.
Excellent Table. Reduced First Class Fares.

S.S. "Monteagle" calls at Moji instead of Nagasaki. ALL STEAMERS call at Shanghai both East and West Bound.

Through Bills of Lading issued via Vancouver in connection with Canadian Pacific Ry. to all Overland Points in Canada and the United States, also to Pacific Coast Ports, European Ports and the West Indies.

For information as to Rate of Freight, Passage, etc. apply to Agents:

HONGKONG—MANILA—SHANGHAI—NAGASAKI—MOJI—KOBE—YOKOHAMA.

J. R. SHAW, General Agent, Passenger Department, Hong Kong. J. M. WALLACE, General Agent, Hong Kong. TELEPHONE 42.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, June 15, 1917.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS
TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.
Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.
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Hongkong, 2 Jan., 1917.

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FOR SALE OR HIRE
ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:-
EXILE GARAGE.
14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.

SHIPPING

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong—

Subject to Alteration

Destination.	Steamers.	Sailing Date
LONDON via Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Delagoa Bay, Cape Town, Madeira.	Sinaba Maru Capt. Higo	T. 12,500 {MON., 16th July, at noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & SEATTLE via Keelung, Shanghai, Kobe, Yokkaichi, Shimidzu & Yokohama.	Yokohama Maru Capt. Terada	T. 12,500 {WED., 1st Aug., at noon.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Aisuta Maru Capt. Itano	T. 16,000 {SATUR., 14th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Hitachi Maru Capt. Tomimaga	T. 13,500 {WED., 18th July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Iyo Maru Capt. Takano	T. 12,500 {TUES., 31st July, at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Ceylon Maru Capt. Tsuda	T. 10,000 {SATURDAY, 14th July.
NAGASAKI, Kobe and Yokohama.	Saki Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	T. 12,500 {FRI., 13th July, at 11 a.m.
KOBE	Moji Maru Capt. Toki	T. 8,000 {MONDAY, 2nd July.
KOBE	Jinsen Maru Capt. Nagaya	T. 8,000 {TUESDAY, 10th July.

EASTBOUND NEW YORK LINE VIA PANAMA CANAL (CARGO ONLY).

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SAN FRANCISCO LINE

VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamer.	Displacement	Leave Hongkong
Persia Maru	9,000 - 14 knots	3rd July.
Korea Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	17th July.
Siberia Maru	18,000 - 18 knots	27th July.
Tenyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	10th Aug.
Nippon Maru	11,000 - 15 knots	25th Aug.
Shinyo Maru	22,000 - 21 knots	7th Sept.

1st class to London G\$348. (£71.10.0), return G\$676. (£122.20.0).
to San Francisco G\$150. return G\$437.50.
For this voyage the Persia Maru will call at Honolulu.
Special Rates given to NAVAL & MILITARY, CIVIL SERVANTS, MISSIONARIES, to ROUND THE WORLD TICKETS issued in Connection with all the Principal Mail lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.
Passengers may travel by railway out of ports of call in Japan free of charge.Via JAPAN PORTS, SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, ILOILO, LOS ANGELES.
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Anyo Maru 18,500 - 15 knots 11th Sept.For full Particulars as to Passage & Freight, apply to T. DAICO, Agent, KING'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.JAVA PACIFIC LINE
OF THE
JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.Monthly Service between
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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.
Subject to change without Notice.S.S. Bintang 19th July.
ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a duly qualified surgeon.
Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-
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CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	28th June at 4 p.m.
SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	Taming	28th June at 4 p.m.
AMOI, WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	Huichow	30th June at noon.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	3rd July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Anhui	8th July at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Yingchow	15th July at 4 p.m.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER Twice Weekly.

S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL".
MANILA LINE—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua" and "Taming".
"Taming" Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidsides; Electric fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck Aft, on "Taming" & "Team".SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
S.S. "Anhui", "Chenan", "Sungang", "Yingchow", "Shan-tung", and "Sinkiang" with excellent accommodation, electric fans and fans in Saloon and State-rooms, maintain a regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

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Hongkong June 27, 1917.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

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Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
Tjikini		2nd July	9th July	SHANGHAI
Tjibodas		27th June	3rd July	KOBE

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

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Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOI AND CHEFOO AND RETURN.

(Occupying 1 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain. Leaving.

Haitan ... A. E. Hodgins ... TUES., 3rd July, at noon.

Haihong ... J. W. Evans ... FRI., 6th July, at noon.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

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INDO-CHINA STEAM
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(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
TIENTSIN via Chefoo	Chipshing	Thur., 28th June at d'light.
HAIPHONG	Taksang	Thur., 28th June at 7 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Esang	Sat., 30th June at d'light.
SANDAKAN	Mausang	Sat., 30th June at noon.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 30th June at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 7th July at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE—Three sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai.

These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

MANILA LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and the high tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

Through Bills of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at other than Haiphong.

BORNEO LINE—Two sailings per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by steamers having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kudat, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Labud Dais.

TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chefoo.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description fixed thereon.

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AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES—the best form in which to carry travel funds.

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SHIPPING NEWS

The City of Corinth's Cargo.
The ss City of Corinth, which sunk recently in the English Channel, is said to have sailed some time ago from Yokohama with raw silk and other Japanese goods. Of the insurance contracts made on these shipments, the Tokyo Marine Insurance Company is said to be responsible for about ¥150,000.N. Y. K. European Service.
By arrangement with Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co., vessels of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha will load alternately on the East and West Coasts of the United Kingdom, thus providing a monthly service from Middlesbrough and London, and a monthly service from Birkenhead. At the latter port the loading arrangements will be under the control of Messrs. Alfred Holt & Co., also all freight quotations and engagements. After leaving Birkenhead, the movements of the vessels will be entirely under the control of the company.Chingwangtao Shipping.
Mr. F. W. Mase, Commissioner of Customs, for the port of Chingwangtao, says in his report of 1916: "The number of ships entered and cleared was 1,028, a record figure. However, the tonnage, which is slightly in excess of that recorded for 1915, is some 270,000 tons below the total for 1914. No ocean vessels of large tonnage from abroad called at the port during 1916, with the exception of an oil ship from America. The shipping was composed principally of colliers of medium tonnage. Out of 508 steamers which entered the port during the year, only 129 brought cargo, chiefly from Shanghai. American Government steamers plied regularly during the year between this port and Manila, taking away coal and cement for Government use.Japanese Shipping Returns.
The Jinyo-maru, 2,107 tons, has been sold to a foreign firm for ¥700,000, to be delivered in June. The steamers sold in Kobe during May numbered 18, aggregating 41,538 tons, with a total price amounting to ¥14,005,000. The price per ton works out at ¥337, as compared with the ¥179 recorded in the corresponding month of last year, when only two vessels changed hands. This shows how active the shipping market has grown in the course of a year. There has been a steady increase in the number of Japanese vessels chartered by foreigners. Investigations made by the Department of Communications show that at the end of April, of 31 shagaisens (steamers other than those belonging to the Nippon Yusen, Osaka Shosen, and Toyo Kisen Kaisha) of over 7,000 tons each, aggregating 817,173 tons, those on for charter numbered 51, of altogether 119,374 tons. Compared with the previous month, these figures show an increase of 11 in number and of 27,156 tons in tonnage.—"Japan Chronicle."Available Shipping in the States.
It is stated that there are more than 400 merchant ships building in the United States that would be suitable for transatlantic service. Of these vessels about 270 are building for foreigners. It is probable that the latter as a war measure will be taken over by the Government. Taken together these vessels will make a very large addition to the merchant fleet suitable for carrying foodstuffs and munitions across the North Atlantic. Within a comparatively few months a great many of these vessels now under construction will be ready for service. To this number must be added the 115 German and Austrian steamers that have been seized in American harbours and the 1,000 or more wooden vessels that the Federal Shipping Board proposes to build. The output of these vessels will aggregate a great amount of tonnage, a portion of which will be almost immediately available to be followed from time to time by additions of the vessels in course of construction or under contract which it is expected will be completed as rapidly as possible. The building of these vessels should present no serious difficulty. The problem, however, to be solved in this connection is in obtaining the requisite number of men and officers. This apparently will be no easy task if the crews are to meet the conditions imposed by the Seamen's Act.

For a good solid meal, a Glass of Table d'Hôte, a Dinner, a Supper, or a Breakfast, call on the ALEXANDER & CO.

NOTICES.

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This vessel plies regularly between HONGKONG & BELAWAN
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Next Sailings from Hongkong:

This vessel has excellent saloon accommodation for a limited
number of passengers, is fitted with all modern conveniences
and carries a duly qualified surgeon.
For freight and passage apply to—
York Building, Tel. 1574. JAYA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
Hongkong, 30th Dec., 1916. Agents.

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THE SUNSHINE BELT.
The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong.
S.S. "COLOMBIA" July 18, at noon.
S.S. "VENEZUELA" Aug. 15, at noon.
S.S. "ECUADOR" Sept. 12, at noon.

These steamers have the most modern equipment including over
head electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS &
Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).
The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special
care is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed.
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HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

Single Fare by Night Steamer \$ 7.00
Return Fare by Night (available also for return by day steamer) 12.00
Single Fare by Day Steamer 6.00
Return Fare by Day Steamer 11.00

HONGKONG TO CANTON. | CANTON TO HONGKONG.

WEDNESDAY, 27th JUNE, 1917.
10.00 p.m. Kinshan. | 4.00 p.m. Fatshan.

THURSDAY, 28th JUNE, 1917.
8.00 a.m. Honam. | 8.00 a.m. Heungshan.
10.00 p.m. Fatshan. | 4.30 p.m. Kinshan.

HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. Taishan Tons 2,008. | S.S. Sui Tai Tons 1,651.
HONGKONG TO MACAO.
Week days at 8 a.m. and 2 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok
Street Wharf. Sundays, at 9 a.m. and 1 p.m. from the Company's
Wing Lok Street Wharf.

MACAO TO HONGKONG.

Week days at 7.30 a.m. and 2 p.m. Sundays at 7.30 a.m. and 3 p.m.
EXCURSION TO MACAO.
SUNDAY, 1st JULY, 1917.

The Company's Steamship

Will depart from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf at
9 a.m. and return from Macao at 5 p.m.
S.S. Sui Tai will also run a steamer from Macao on Sunday at 7.30
a.m. and from Hongkong at 1 p.m. from the Company's Wing Lok Street Wharf.
The attention of the Public is drawn to the fact that the Police
Department of the Macao Government. Passes are issued at the Police Station
leaving the Company's Wharf thus avoiding delay and trouble in having to apply at
the Macao Police Station for permits.
Fares: Saloon, Single \$3, Return \$5.

FARES AS USUAL.

MACAO-CANTON LINE.
S.S. "SUI TAI"

Leaves Macao for Canton every Monday, Wednesday and
Friday at 9 p.m. and Canton to Macao every Tuesday, Thursday
and Saturday at 4.30 p.m.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO
STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.,
AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. SAI NAM 588 tons, and S.S. NANNING 569 tons.
One of the above Steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every
Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 a.m., and the other
leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8.30 a.m. Round
trips take about 5 days. Passengers can return to Hongkong or vice
versa by the Company's direct steamers LINTAN and SANUI.
These vessels have superior Cabin accommodation and are lighted
throughout by electricity. Electric Fan in each Cabin.
Booking Office open daily (Sundays excepted) 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.
Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the

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VESSELS LOADING AND TO LOAD.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Dis- patched.
NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.			
San Francisco via Japan	P. Juliana	J.C.J. L.	28, June
San Francisco via Japan	Persia M.	T.K.K.	3, July
Victoria, B.C., & Japan	Inaba M.	N.Y.K.	16, July
San Francisco via Japan	Korea M.	T.K.K.	17, July
San Francisco via Japan	Colombia	P.M.S.S.	18, July
San Francisco via Japan	Bintang	J.C.J. L.	19, July
San Francisco via Japan	Siberia M.	T.K.K.	27, July
Victoria B.C. & Japan	Yokohama M.	N.Y.K.	1, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Tenyo M.	T.K.K.	10, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Venezuela	P.M.S.S.	13, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	Nippon M.	T.K.K.	25, Aug.
San Francisco via Japan	China	P.M.S.S.	5, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Shinyo M.	T.K.K.	7, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Anyo M.	T.K.K.	11, Sept.
San Francisco via Japan	Ecuador	P.M.S.S.	12, Sept.

JAPAN AND COAST PORTS.

Tientsin via Chefoo	Chipehing	J. M. Co.	28, June
Shanghai	Shantung	B. & S.	28, June
Haiphong	Takung	J. M. Co.	28, June
Manila	Yuenang	J. M. Co.	30, June
Sandakan	Mausang	J. M. Co.	30, June
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Huichow	B. & S.	30, June
Shanghai	Esang	J. M. Co.	30, June
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Iyo M.	N.Y.K.	31, July
Kobe	Moyori M.	N.Y.K.	2, July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Tibodas	J.C.J. L.	3, July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haitan	D.L.Co.	3, July
Manila	Loongsang	J.M.C.	6, July
Shanghai	Anhui	B. & S.	8, July
Shanghai	Tikini	J.C.J. L.	9, July
Kobe	Jinsen M.	N.Y.K.	10, July
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Aki M.	N.Y.K.	13, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Atsuta M.	N.Y.K.	14, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Ceylon M.	N.Y.K.	14, July
Shanghai	Yingchow	B. & S.	15, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N.Y.K.	18, July

NOTICES.

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HAMA, NAGOYA, TSUBUGA, YALDI,
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HONGKONG, HAIPHONG and
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Codes: A1, A.B.A. 3th Ed. West-
ern Union, and Bentley's.
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ING & CO., MANILA—Messrs.
MACORDRAY & Co., SINGA-
PORE—Messrs. BOREYCO CO.,
LTD. GLASGOW—Messrs. A.R.
BROWN, McFARLANE & CO., LTD.

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Foundry Casts Importers. General Store-
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ING, WORK A FINISH GUARANTEED.
LOWEST CHARGES. CONSISTENT
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MATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE
Just arrived, Large Shipments of
Choice Hams.

CONSIGNEES

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

S.S. "PERSIA MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO,
via HONOLULU, and
JAPAN PORTS.

The above named steamer
having arrived, consignees of
cargo are hereby notified to
send in their Bills of Lading for
counter-signature, and to take
immediate delivery of cargo from
alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered
on 28th June, at 5 P.M., will
be landed at consignees' risk and
expense, and delivery must then
be taken from the Company's
Godown.

Storage charges will be assessed
on all cargo remaining un-
delivered on 29th June, at 5 P.M.
No Fire Insurance whatever
will be effected.

No Claims will be recognised
after the goods have left the
Steamer or Godown.

All damaged and damaged cargo
will be landed into the Company's
Godown, where they will be
examined on 4th July, at 10 A.M.
No Claim will be recognised if
filed after the 13th July, 1917.

T. DAIGO,

Agent.

Hongkong, 25th June, 1917.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

From SHANGHAI, KOBE,
and MOJI.

THE Steamship

"SANTHIA."

having arrived from the above
ports, consignees of cargo
are hereby informed that their
Goods will be delivered from
alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge
will be landed at consignees' risk
and expense into the hazardous
and/or extra hazardous Godowns
of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Company,
Limited.

No Fire Insurance has been
effected.
Bills of Lading will be counter-
signed by

DAVID SASSOON & Co. Ltd.
Agents,
Hongkong, 25th June, 1917.

SHIPPING.

"NEDERLAND" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "NEDERLAND")

"ROTTERDAM LLOYD" ROYAL MAIL LINE.

(STOOMVAART MAATSCHAPPY "ROTTERDAMSHE LLOYD")

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Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via Nagasaki,
Yokohama and Honolulu:

Steamers. to sail.

"PRINSES JULIANA" 28th June.
"WILIS" 10th July.

These superior passenger steamers have accommodation for first
and second class saloon passengers.

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containing Sailings and Fares from the Far East to all parts
of the World, will be forwarded free on application.

Telegraphic address "COUPON" THOS. COOK & SON,
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also SHANGHAI, PEKING, YOKOHAMA, MANILA.
Chief Office—LUDGATE CIRCUS, LONDON, E.C.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in
Reservoirs on June 1, 1917.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER
WORKS LEVEL.

	1915.	1916.	1917.
City Reservoir	100.00	100.00	100.00
Hill Reservoir	100.00	100.00	100.00
City and Hill Reservoirs	100.00	100.00	100.00

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1915.	1916.	1917.
City Reservoir	100.00	100.00	100.00
Hill Reservoir	100.00	100.00	100.00
City and Hill Reservoirs	100.00	100.00	100.00

Consumption of water in the City and Hill Districts
in millions and decimals of gallons during the month
of May, 1917.

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Consumption	100.00	100.00	100.00
Population	100.00	100.00	100.00
Consumption per head per day	100.00	100.00	100.00

Services to houses in the Hill Main District
disconnected from Hill Main and a supply given
by public street fountains only during May
in both years, 1916 and 1917.

KOWLOON WATER WORKS LEVEL.

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Kowloon Gr- water Res- ervoir	100.00	100.00	100.00

STORAGE IN MILLIONS AND
DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

	1915.	1916.	1917.
Kowloon Gr- water Res- ervoir	100.00	100.00	100.00
Consumption	100.00	100.00	100.00
Population	100.00	100.00	100.00
Consumption per head per day	100.00	100.00	100.00

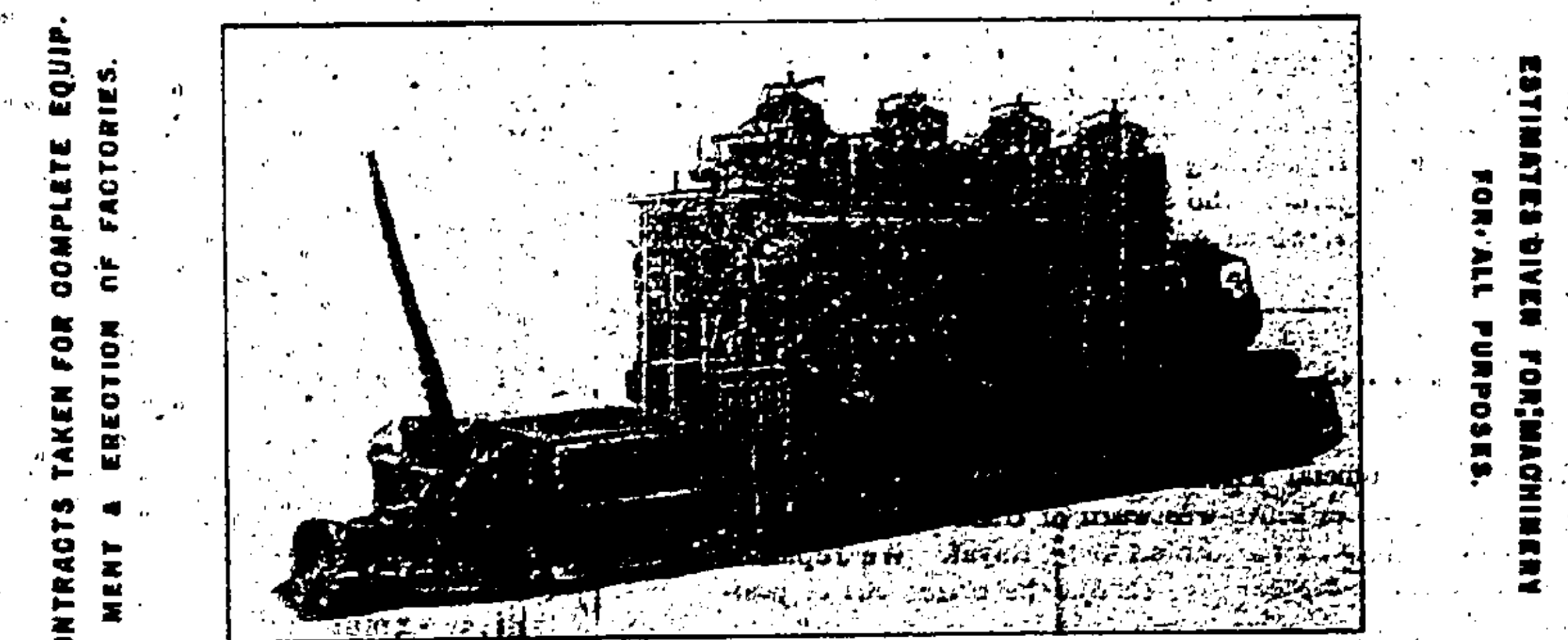
The Government Analyst's reports show that the
water is of excellent quality.
W. CHATHAM,
Water Authority
Public Works Department

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Just arrived. Fresh assorted
American Sweets & Fry's
Chocolates.

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ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c. &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF DOCK SLIP	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER SLIP AT ORDINARY TIDE	TYPE OF TIDE
KOWLOON				
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	F.T.
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	F.T.
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	F.T.
Patent Slip, No. 4 Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	F.T.
Patent Slip, No. 5 Kowloon	100'	100'	10'	F.T.
TALLOON WHARF				
Compensation Dock	100'	100'	10'	F.T.
ANCHORAGE				
Small Dock	100'	100'	10'	F.T.
Small Dock	100'	100'	10'	F.T.

HEAD
OFFICE: KOWLOON.
Telephone No. 1, 2, 3, 4.

TOYON OFFICE:
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.
Telephone No. 10, Hongkong.

TELEGRAMS.

[Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph."]

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE COTTON MARKET.

London, June 26.
The Directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association state that they hope to re-open the market on Friday under the new conditions.

JAPANESE ENVOY TO UNITED STATES.

Tokio, June 26.
The suite of Viscount Ishii, the special envoy of Japan to the United States, includes Vice-Admiral Takeshita and Major-General Sugano.

HEAVY AIR RAID CASUALTIES.

London, June 26.
The Press Bureau announces that the casualties from the air raid of June 13 are now 91 men, 24 women and 42 children killed, and 222 men, 110 women and 100 children injured.

THE WESTERN FRONT.

Sustained Artillery Activity.

London, June 26.
A French communique reports sustained reciprocal artillery activity north of LaFaux Mill and in the sectors of Aims, Craonne and Chevreux. Twelve hundred shells were thrown into Rheims.

British Make Substantial Progress.

London, June 26.
Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—We followed up last night's success south-westward of Lens and made substantial progress astride the Souchez River on a front of one and a half miles. We completely repulsed a raid south-eastward of Ypres.
There was heavy air fighting yesterday. We brought down six machines and drove down five. Five of ours are missing.

AMERICAN WAR MEASURES.

Washington, June 26.
President Wilson has created an Embargo Council, consisting of the Secretaries of State, Commerce and Agriculture, which will immediately apply the plans for the rationing of European neutrals.

THE HOME TEA SUPPLY.

London, June 26.
In the House of Commons, Mr. W. C. Bruggeman stated that there were approximately ninety million pounds of tea in the United Kingdom on the 31st May, sufficient for about fifteen weeks if there were no imports in the meantime. The figure given represented bonded stocks only. He had no information regarding the amount in the hands of wholesalers and retailers, which was probably considerable.

RUSSIANS REPORT MORE FIGHTING.

London, June 26.
A Russian official wireless message states: On Barzin summit, thirty miles south-westward of Ushnue, we occupied a series of heights in the direction of Ilayat. We repulsed a Turkish counter-attack. We forced the Kurds out of positions westward of Ashkan summit and westward of Senech.

THE SPANISH INSURRECTION MOVEMENT.

Madrid, June 26.
The Council of Ministers has decided to suspend the Constitutional guarantees. Premier Dato has gone to the Palace to ask the King to sign the decree.
The "Daily Mail" correspondent at Madrid, writing on the 16th inst., states that the insurrectionary movement is only scotched and may revive at any moment, imperilling the dynasty.

THE IRISH DISCONTENT.

London, June 26.
The military took over control of the streets of Cork last night and the police were reinforced. Everything is quiet.

SEAMEN'S UNION REVOKE DECISION.

London, June 26.
The Executive of the Seamen's and Firemen's Union has unanimously decided to recommend that the embargo upon Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and his companions proceeding to Russia be removed now that the purpose has been achieved of drawing attention to the sufferings of British seamen due to the war.

THE SITUATION IN GREECE.

London, June 26.
A telegram from Athens states that French troops have occupied the stadium at Zappeion and other points at Athens. The Provisional Government has been proclaimed at Epirus. Venizelist troops have landed at Preveza.
The King told M. Jonnart (High Commissioner for the Entente Powers) that he agreed to M. Venizelos forming a Cabinet. M. Venizelos has arrived at Athens.

THE SILVER MARKET.

London, June 26.
Silver is steady and featureless.

DEATH OF MR. W. G. HUMPHREYS.

Passes Away Suddenly at Sea.

A very wide circle of friends will learn with deep regret that a cable advice, received to-day, states that Mr. William G. Humphreys passed suddenly away at sea on board the a.s. Empress of Asia, on June 19.

The deceased, who was one of the oldest residents of Hongkong, was on a holiday trip, and the news of his sudden demise will come as a shock to the very many residents who enjoyed his friendship.

Born in 1842, he was educated at Gloucester Grammar School, and first came to the East in 1870, and had been in Hongkong for forty-seven years. As a merchant, he founded the firm of Messrs. W. G. Humphreys and Company, and was a very keen and hard-working man of business. He was a prominent member of the Union Church, of which he was a trustee.

The deceased leaves four sons, these being Cecil, who is at present at Swatow; Ernest, who is in London; and William and Alfred, who are in Hongkong. Three daughters survive him, these being Mrs. Armstrong, Mrs. Messor and Mrs. Henry Humphreys. The deceased's wife and Mrs. Henry Humphreys were with him at the time of his death, the party being on their way to Oak Bay, near Victoria, British Columbia. The late Mr. Humphreys passed away three days after leaving Yokohama, and the body will be brought back to Hongkong for interment.

Much sympathy is felt for the family in their sad and unexpected bereavement.

CANTON NEWS.

Latest Political Developments.

(From our own Correspondent)

Canton, June 26.

The Provincial Assembly, which has previously strongly protested against the revival of fan-tan gambling houses, yesterday passed a resolution giving sanction for the revival, by a large majority.

The Takwan has issued orders that in the future all the monthly and yearly remittances to the Central Government will henceforth be used for military purposes.

Chen Ping-kwan, the Takwan of Kwangtung, and Tan Ho-ming, the Takwan of Kwangsi, have jointly replied to the President's telegram, explaining their object in declaring the autonomy of the two Provinces. They expressed the hope that the Cabinet might be formed by an able man, adding that they could not obey orders from "the illegal Government" but would carry out their own administration and, in case any extraordinary matter arises, will seek the advice of the President.

Chen Kwing-ming, a former Takwan of Canton, arrived here on the 25th instant and was invited to the Takwan's yamen, where he engaged in a lengthy conversation with Chen Ping-kwan.

It is reported that a representative of the Provincial Authority has been sent to Shanghai requesting Shun Chan-huan and Tang Shao-yi to come down to the South to confer on important business. This has encouraged the belief that there will be trouble between North and South.

In consequence of rumours to the effect that the Civil Governor, Ohn Hing-lan, is resigning, a number of Provincial Assembly members called on him. In reply to various questions, the Governor said the time was not ripe for his resignation, as things were in a critical condition, adding that the Takwan was an able military man and ought to have control of the troops, while he (Ohn Hing-lan) would only devote his attention to educational matters.

NORTH POINT BATHING.

We are informed by the Director of Public Works that the North Point bathing arrangements are now complete and are available for the use of the public.

PAN-ISLAM FAILURE.

Young Turk Exile Predicts Decline of Constantinople.

Self-government of Armenians, Arabs, Jews, and other peoples in the Turkish Empire is the only possible foundation for a permanent peace which depends on peace in the Orient, according to Mr. Sili Bey Gourdji, leader of the Young Turk party, exiled for his opposition to German influence in Turkey, who is now in America lecturing on Turkish politics and its relation to the war. Mr. Gourdji called Pan-Islamism a dream with which the Germans had deluded the Turks in order that they might make a colony of the Turkish Empire, and he predicted that Mecca would become the Vatican of the Mohammedan world, and that Islam would no longer look to Constantinople.

"There are in the world about three hundred million Mohammedans," said Mr. Gourdji. "England, France, and Russia are the Powers which have the largest number of Mohammedan subjects in their colonies. Granting that the Sultans of Turkey are considered the spiritual heads, the Caliphs of Islam, and that they have under their rule the holy places of Islam, the object of Pan-Islamism was a propaganda among all the Mohammedans in foreign countries, in order to develop among them politico-religious union, and eventually to make use of this as a threat against the Powers which were hostile to Turkey. It was a bad imitation of the Pan-German idea, for the latter ripened only with the solid support given by Bismarck and a united Germany."

"The Pan-Islamism of the Young Turks, even if it had begun to be realised an almost impossible supposition, could have been nothing but a colossus with feet of clay, for it could only have increased by its weight the evidence of the crumbling of the Turkish Empire. The Young Turk party by the foolish policy alienated the Cabinets of London and Paris, which had saved Turkey again and again in the course of the nineteenth century. Germany certainly inspired and took advantage of the childish Pan-Islamic romanticism. It is upon this that she played with all her strength to break the secularities which united France, England, and Turkey."

Germany Used Young Turks. "The British Empire had the strongest reasons for being uneasy over the results of the reaction of the Turkish national movement on the fate of Egypt. France herself could not be free of uneasiness over the future of her Colonial possessions. The policy of the Young Turk Committee manifested itself in missions more or less secret to Mohammedan countries. Pan-Germanism counted on these circumstances until now, identified itself successfully with the movement, and worked for its success."

"It would not be too daring to prophesy that, whatever the outcome of the European War, this idea is destined to a certain check. The Mohammedan world is divided in two camps, one of the Allies and one of the Central Powers, and the former prevails over the latter. The only group about the Central Powers were the Mohammedans of the Ottoman Empire, with the result that in the eyes of the mass of Arabs fighting under the Turkish flag this war is essentially repugnant, in spite of, and perhaps on account of, the declaration of a Holy War, which no law of the Koran could justify."

"The creation of the independent Kingdom of Hedjaz, that is, a veritable Mohammedan Papacy, henceforth puts an end to the Pan-Islamic idea. Islam will look no longer towards Constantinople. Just as the Catholics, so now Islam will have a spiritual head, the Sheriff of Mecca. Mecca will be the Vatican of the Mohammedan world and Mussulmans of all nations will henceforth be, as are the Christians and Jews of all countries, the loyal subjects of their Fatherland. Of this they have already given proof in the present war."

Mr. Gourdji said he was in favour of Zionism and the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine, and declared that wonderful progress had been made by the Jewish settlers there.

CALCUTTA SWEEP.

Result of the Drawing.

Calcutta, May 29.—Royal Calcutta Turf Club Derby Sweep War Loan lottery was drawn at the club house on Saturday in the immediate presence of the Hon. Mr. Justice Newbould, Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Woodhouse, stewards of the Turf Club; and Mr. Ismay, Mr. Carter, Mr. Tanner, Mr. Pugh, Mr. Dean, several other club members, representatives of the Associated Press of India, Statesmen, Empire, and Englishman, and Mr. Hariram Goenka.

Altogether 73,295 tickets were sold. The first prize, which is for Rs. 2,93,100 goes to ticket No. B1169, the second prize of Rs. 1,46,550 is won by ticket C4308, and the third prize of Rs. 73,275 is captured by D2206. The non-de-clame of these three tickets are respectively H. S. W., Molly, and P. O. B.

The first prize winner was Mr. Roy, a Zemindar of Dacca; the second Mrs. Eames, Mokameh, and the third Mrs. P. O. Brown.

The 25 prizes of Rs. 2,931 each fell to the following tickets:—E20317 (Agnes), E45039, (Santal), E11912 (Pakeha), E40286, (B. D. S.), E30317 (Sara), E18698 (Last Chance), E53020 (E. W. T.), E16992 (Ferndale), E10410 (Baskin), E15316 (—), E23425 (Costi), E6221 (Hallamgate), A4238 (L. D. S.), D2534 (The Beggars Confederacy), A1535 (Marco), E42015 (Tharma), C1620 (Four), E3943 (Bear), E47897 (Chanda), E20299 (Anthony), E20744 (Bangkok), E24163 (J. T.), D1998 (W. S.), E35441 (Willie), E36221 (Garkha Confederacy).

and declared that wonderful progress had been made by the Jewish settlers there.

The New Palestine. "As to the Jews, what they have accomplished in Palestine in the last thirty years gives proof of what they would be capable of doing in the future, if they were able definitely to establish a centre there of Jewish life," he said. "All who have visited Palestine, even those who are hostile to the Jews, are astonished and how before the grandeur of this work of progress. It might be said that they had infused new blood, their own blood, into the land of their ancestors in order to revivify it, and to have a still greater love for it. They have formed prosperous agricultural colonies where there were only deserts. They have created whole towns and villages, founded schools, workshops, art institutes, and commercial and industrial enterprises in a land where there was nothing."

"And all this in spite of all the difficulties with which they had to contend. The Jews have given a considerable stimulus to the economic, art, and intellectual development of Palestine. In addition to the historic claims which they hold over these countries, they have added new claims which it would be an injustice to deny them. A Jewish republic would certainly be an element of progress and peace. It would be an intellectual centre, would contribute to the rejuvenation of the East, and would serve the cause of civilisation."

"The Eastern nations resemble somewhat beautiful trees planted a little too closely to one another, whose branches are broken by the close contact, finally causing their death through lack of opportunity for development. The land must, be replanted for such trees, and likewise each of these nations whose expansion contributes to the well-being of the world demands its place in the sun. This would be to the advantage of the Turkish people."

"For five centuries this unhappy nation has been pouring forth its blood for the reconquest of subjects whose only desire, whose only hope, is to separate from her. For five centuries she has been the sport and victim of her own illusions. If a count could be made of the soldiers of Turkish race who have fallen, in one century alone, in the battlefields of Macedonia or those of Mesopotamia or those of Mesopotamia or those of Mesopotamia, the number would surpass that of the deaths of the whole present war."

RAMSGATE SHELLED.

Raid by German Destroyers.

The Daily Chronicle correspondent at Ramsgate, writing on the raid by German destroyers on April 28, says:—

The night was ideal for such a raid, for no light from the young moon could possibly have shown through the low hanging, dark clouds. Two explosions, caused by the firing of the first two star shells, aroused the inhabitants, most of whom flocked to their windows in time to see the shells soar right over the town and descend a mile or two inland.

The enemy vessels pumped shells haphazard into what, under the light of the star-shells, they must have seen as a purely residential area. The pyrotechnic display was immediately followed by more deadly missiles as the destroyers began to hurl shells at the town. The reports of the guns—and it seemed as though a number of ships were firing together—were deafening and in the thickly inhabited streets the consciousness were deafening.

The first of the shells apparently burst about 200 yards inland. Huge splinters penetrated the roof of a confectioner's shop into a bedroom where the owner's two daughters were asleep.

One of them, Ivy Edith Thorncroft, aged 22, sustained such serious injuries that she died soon after. Her sister, who was less seriously injured, was removed to the general hospital, and is progressing.

The brother of the girl is on service with the Army. Some time ago the premises which the family occupied in another part of the town were damaged by an aircraft bomb.

The second victim was a widow named James Hobday, whose home is in the centre of the town. A shell burst actually in his bedroom, completely wrecking the room, and Mr. Hobday was so terribly injured that he died within an hour.

Not far away another shell struck a small house, one of a row, in which John Belsey, aged 57, was sleeping. He was struck by a piece of shrapnel and rather seriously wounded.

The only other casualty was a young woman, Jessie Giles, who sustained a superficial injury.

It is thought that about 30 shells fell in Ramsgate. Others fell in the rural areas of St. Peter's and Manston.

At Ramsgate three fell in the grounds of a hospital, but did no damage to the building.

Closely, however, a tiny public-house felt the full effects of one shell. Striking the corner of the building at the entrance to the public bar, it created a breach about six feet in circumference and exploded in the bar, causing havoc to fittings, glass, and the general contents. Through the aperture in the wall when daylight came two pint glasses could be seen standing amid the debris on the counter. They were absolutely undamaged.

Brick work and splinters of glass were strewn all across the road outside the building.

All three parishes of Ramsgate, St. Peter's, and Margate came under fire.

The last shot fired by the raiders as they were scurrying for home fell into Margate. It struck a house tenanted by a tailor and his family. The former was away from home at the time, but his wife and a child of three years and another aged one month were sleeping in a top room. The shell penetrated the front door and exploded, doing extensive damage.

Despite the intensity of the bombardment, which lasted for approximately ten minutes, during which it is estimated over 100 shells were fired, there was little panic.

One witness says he saw six simultaneous flashes from the sea as though six vessels were engaged. They appeared to be close to the land.

A pathetic feature is the number of people affected who were victims of previous attacks. In one of the houses struck a boy who was paralysed during a sea-plane raid last year was sleeping. In the adjoining house was a boy who was slightly injured by

BREAD TICKETS.

Last Warning to Food Wasters.

A date has been provisionally fixed, only a few weeks ahead, (says the Daily Chronicle of May 1), on which if compulsory rationing must come, bread tickets will be forthwith issued. The intervening period will decide the necessity or otherwise.

If by the end of that term the consumption of flour is not down to the limit which the Food Controller deems essential in national interests, the voluntary system will automatically cease. The public has had its final warning—although this may be pressed home in a day or two in a statement from the Ministry of Food.

The finishing touches are being put to the machinery for compulsion. Long ago Lord Devonport had a scheme ready, and a committee has been compiling a detailed report which is to serve as a working basis. The steps taken this week include putting the order for bread tickets in the printers' hands, besides equipping local authorities with necessary instructions, so that at a fixed time the new organisation can be set going should the voluntary principle have failed.

Latest reports point to improvement in voluntary rationing; many districts state that less bread is being eaten and that recent warnings have gone home. But there are still instances of waste. An Exeter correspondent, writing to the Daily Chronicle, mentions a heap of crusts and slices thrown outside a backdoor; and from Bromley comes the statement that the dustmen lately removed from a house "enough bread to make up four loaves."

The Mayor of Bromley has called a meeting of dustmen, and asked them to report any cases of waste, so that a reminder shall be sent to offenders. It should be remembered that to waste food is now an offence, under a Food Control Order, and the police are empowered to prosecute where there is deliberate transgression. Infringement of the order is contrary to the Defence of the Realm Act, and may be punishable by fine up to £100, or six months' imprisonment, or both penalties.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued to-day by Mr. J. W. Franks, Acting D. S. P. (Reserve) state:—

Patrols. Members of the Ambulance Platoon will carry their haversacks and water bottles when on patrol.

Strength. P. C. 222 Kwok Shing-kin and P. C. 857 O. M. Franco are permitted to resign on leaving the Colony.

Command. The Acting D.S.P. (R.) will attend the D.S.P. (R.)'s office between 4 and 5 p.m. (Saturdays and Sundays excepted).

falling debris during the last bombardment of the town by destroyers. Both are suffering from shock.

At the inquest on the victims it was stated that a man, aged 61, who was killed by a shell which struck the house, was at the time calling on his daughter.

A special constable, living next door, said he found the dead man on the landing with his feet in his daughter's bed-room and his head in his own. He opened his eyes, but could not speak, and died almost immediately.

The father of a girl who was killed said he heard a crash and exclaimed, "That's our house!" The doctor said the girl lost her left arm completely, and the case was hopeless from the first. She died 50 minutes later.

The jury returned a verdict that the deaths were due to injuries by shells fired from enemy ships. They also asked the coroner to forward to the proper authorities a request for consideration whether, in view of the recurrence of these bombardments, additional protection could be afforded to that part of the Kentish coast. They expressed deep sympathy with the relatives and the coroner, the mayor, and the naval authorities joined in this expression of sympathy.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Export of Japanese Pulp.

The Japanese import trade in pulp is seriously hindered, and the paper manufacturers view the situation with some misgivings. It is believed, however, that the stocks held by paper manufacturers generally are sufficient to last until the end of this year, while the domestic manufacture of pulp, stimulated by the difficulty of importation consequent upon the war, has appreciably developed of late. As a result, efforts are now being made by some merchants to export home-made pulp. This is not to the disadvantage of those paper manufacturers who are suffering from the scarcity of imported pulp, for what they essentially want is not yet producible in this country. The pulp exported there is to excessive domestic demand.

The Shanghai Markets.

Shanghai June 15.—There has been plenty of liveliness in the Shanghai Markets during the week, especially in regard to piece goods. There has been sufficient cause for this. Although the political situation in China remains obscure, there is a general impression that things will straighten themselves out without any serious trouble occurring, and this has to some extent tended to improve the general tone. Also there has been locally abundant rainfall and this has been participated in at least in the riverine districts. Another strengthening factor in the piece-goods market has been the knowledge that supplies are far from plentiful; that certain supplies which would have come forward will be, owing to the (or misfortune) of war, not available and a remarkable speculative buying movement which has led to innumerable successes. In addition to this, the Dragon Festival, an important native festival day, will be held in the coming week. At each of the auctions prices were better than firm. At two prices were up and there was a better feeling all round. This was partly due to speculative business, and partly to the influence of the Dragon Festival. There is very little indent business doing, owing to high prices and exchange. At Kiangpoo excellent prices were realized for comparatively small offerings. The improvement was general. Firm inquiries came from Hankow and Ningpo. It has to be noted, however, that most of the prices were not due to really genuine business, but due to speculative buying owing to the belief that as soon as matters in Peking improve prices will go higher, and that they will still be higher as, at the present price of cotton, there is a very poor prospect of existing supplies being replaced from home. It was at the Yuenfong auction that the bullish tendency was most strongly displayed. The price at the auction was absolutely unprecedented and quite staggering description. On other occasions there has been excitement, but nothing approaching what was seen on Thursday. Brokers were bidding who apparently had carte blanche, and Shanghai and the local dependences were buying freely. Blacks were sought by the north by Changsha and by Kiangpoo. There was buying by representatives of Chinese piece-goods houses owing to the extreme shortness of stocks. Prices naturally soared, and some lines were up from one to two sales and more, and greys were up seven mace. Not a single chop was lower, and hardly any offering was less than two mace higher in price. The bidding was so unprecedentedly high that various suppositions were put forward. Of course, the fact that cotton is standing at this level is likely to go higher in its effect. This caused all buyers for himself. But in the quarters the belief was held that Japanese agents were largely

responsible, due to a desire to fill Korean orders which could not be filled from Japan, or from a belief that prices in the immediate future would go much higher.

During the week ended June 15 the Shanghai market for Indian Yarn advanced very rapidly and about 5,000 bales changed hands at an advance of Tls. 5.10. The Japanese firms have done most of the buying, as they anticipate a substantial rise in the near future. In Bombay, prices have also advanced considerably, in some cases about Rs. 15 per bale, and the tendency appears to be upward as cotton is rising very rapidly and the latest quotation from Bombay for Broach is Rs. 523 and for Bengal Rs. 383, a rise of Rs. 35 and Rs. 23 respectively during the week.

The recent jump in exchange has naturally curtailed business in Shanghai and the week ended June 15 has been a quiet one. The quality of the new crop is excellent, but the export not expected to be larger than last year, although the actual crop is probably bigger, but any surplus is absorbed by increasing native consumption which is enormous. Japan reports an excited market due probably to expectation of a 10 per cent. duty on raw silk entering America. The first crop is said to be a small one, owing to cold weather. The Shanghai market is firm and most June or July deliveries have been booked.

The Tea Market.

A Shanghai report dated June 15 says:—The Hankow market is very quiet. Russian buyers are all marking time, owing to the uncertain conditions prevailing in Russia. Telegrams do not arrive at all in many cases, and, when they do, are a week to a fortnight late. The six principal Russian buyers have settled between them about 100,000 1/2 chests, against double that quantity at the same time last season. American buyers have bought a small quantity of tea for price, but the high exchange and high freight make business extremely difficult. Tea costing Tael 10 less than similar tea in 1916 are nevertheless some 4/5 dearer in laid down cost. Native teams are naturally alarmed at the adverse conditions and the result will be a much smaller crop than last season, which in its turn was 300,000 1/2 chests less than 1915 (the record year of 1,000,000 1/2 chests); last season the Hankow districts first crop was 410,000 1/2 chests; and Kiangpoo tea 200,000 1/2 chests, it is anticipated that this season supplies of Hankow tea will be 300,000 1/2 chests, and Kiangpoo tea 180,000 1/2 chests, a total of 480,000 1/2 chests against 810,000 1/2 chests last year. The market for Onfas (which constitute about one-third of the Hankow district tea) has not yet been opened. The natives are relying on the reduced supplies to obtain full prices, as they feel confident that the small crop will be needed later if not now, and they are holding firmly. Should they meet buyers' ideas, the small stock would probably be disposed of in a few hours. On the prohibition, no purchases have been made for United Kingdom. Merchants here, unlike their confreres in England, have accepted the situation gracefully and wishing to in no way embarrass or worry the Home Government, have made no effort to bring pressure in China to get this drastic order rescinded, but latest telegrams advise that even shipments of China tea bought before the date of prohibition and shipped after that date in compliance as far as possible with all Government conditions are being held up indefinitely in London; pending the Government's decision, a delay which is dislocating finance and causing absolutely unnecessary and unjust hardship to loyal shippers! Green Tea, Shanghai.—A few Masters of Hoochow and Wenchow Hyuns and Chumness were placed on this market about a week ago and a small business has been done for Central Asia at a price slightly lower than last year's opening figure.—The crop quality is good and the crop promises to be fine in sympathy with Blacks.—Market is quiet and very little doing at present.

Foreign Bonds in America.

An interesting article in reference to criticisms that have been made in regard to the rates of interest exacted on loans placed by the Allies in the United States appeared in the Christian Science Monitor of May 12. It seems that these criticisms had been voiced for some time and had become accentuated when it was announced that the Liberty Loan was to be issued at a comparatively low rate of interest. The article proceeds:—That this criticism is unfounded and unjust, bankers say, is reflected in the current quotation for practically all of the foreign government bonds held in the United States, which are now several points below the price at which the bankers offered the issues to the public. It shows, it is contended, that the public as a whole in this country would have exacted a much higher interest rate from the European governments than that arranged by prominent American banking interests. If the argument that too high a rate of interest had been imposed upon the allied interests for bonds placed in this country, were a sound one, it is asserted that these same bonds to-day would be selling at a premium of several points over the price at which they were offered for subscription to the American public.

Japanese Industrial Activity in Manchuria.

The Government General of Kwantung and the authorities of the Manchuria Railway Company are taking steps to develop industries in the railway zone, and especially in and about Dairen. They have been making investigations with special reference to the manufacture of oil from Manchurian beans and of soda from Kwantung salt, as well as the zinc and iron refining industries. With regard to the iron industry, the Manchuria Railway Company has already acquired the right of exploiting a Chinese mine, and it is expected that operations will be started before the end of the year. It is now reported that the authorities have nearly completed arrangements for undertaking the soda industry. What shape the project will assume is not yet definitely known, but it is said that it will be undertaken by the Dai Nippon Engyo Kaisha, which has the sole right of importing Kwantung salt into Japan proper, with the financial assistance of the Manchuria Railway Company. Messrs. Suzuki and Co., and the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, while another report has it that a separate joint-stock company, with a capital of Y. 0,000,000, will be established for the purpose. It is understood, however, that the authorities are in communication with Messrs. Suzuki and Co. and other capitalists interested, and the project will materialize before long. The proposed enterprise will have the immense advantage over similar undertakings in Japan proper of getting supplies of Kwantung salt at less than 20 sen per 100 lbs as against 63 sen paid at home. With this cheap supply of material it is hoped that the new enterprise will be able to compete successfully with

British and German rivals even after the conclusion of the war. In addition, it is said that a project for the manufacture of bean oil is also maturing. Apart from these official or semi-official undertakings, there have of late been increased private projects for spinning and weaving in the zone of the South Manchuria Railway Company.

Hankow Export Produce.

The weekly circular, dated June 13, issued by the British Chamber of Commerce at Hankow states:—There is nothing fresh to report from this market, which continues extremely dull. Heavy rains are reported from Honan, somewhat improving the prospect for the autumn crops. In spite of the great rise in exchange and current high rates of freight, tea prices continue to rise. Hides are more firmly held by native dealers. The cotton market is very strong owing to the lack of supplies. Wood oil is also in small supply and very firm, while tallow is almost as strong.

Cotton.

In the Shanghai cotton market there was considerable excitement during the week ended June 15, and prices have been going up every day. The actual bona-fide business done, however, has not been of importance, but speculators have been operating freely. Japanese firms, in the expressive language of one authority, were "looking skyward for prices." The Osaka Sampo market has gone up to Y268 and some operators seemed to think that the local rates could be put up to the same level. It is reported that the Japanese have bought between 29,000 and 30,000 bales. All kind spinings are selling at better prices. Shanghai Cotton is quoted at Tls. 35.80; Shensi Tls. 37.50 to Tls. 38 and Shanghai gin at Tls. 36. The Liverpool quotation on June 13 received by Messrs. Tate & Co. was 15.94 July and 14.83 October. Their Liverpool telegram on the 14th stated that the agent at New Orleans was of opinion that conditions justified the conclusion that the crop at best will be a small one, possibly of disaster size.

The Question of Freight Space.

It is roughly estimated that the export cargoes waiting shipment in Kobe, Osaka, Yokohama, and elsewhere in Japan now amount to about 370,000 tons. On the afternoon of the 8th instant the Minister and Vice-Minister of Communications, and other high officials of the Department, held a conference with the Presidents of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha and of the Toyo Kisen Kaisha on ways and means of clearing off this congestion of cargo. It is understood that at the conference the presidents of the steamship companies submitted their views regarding the situation, with the result that the council came to the conclusion that the difficulty is chiefly a matter of freights. It was then arranged that the steamship companies concerned should submit a freight tariff to the Department of Communications, on the basis of which the authorities would enter into negotiations with shippers. On this arrangement being decided upon, the conference adjourned.

HONGKONG SHARE REPORT.

S.—SELLERS; SA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.
H. K. & S. Banks s. (\$69)
MARINE INSURANCES.
Cantons n. \$342
North Chinas n. 150
Unions n. \$360
Yangtszes b. or 73 \$190

FIRE INSURANCES.
China Fires b. \$148
H. K. Fires n. \$325

SHIPPING.
Douglases n. \$85
Steamboats b. \$17
Indos (Def.) s. \$101 & 102
Indos (Pref.) n. \$40
Shells n. 118/-
Ferries n. \$29

REFINERIES.
Sugars s. & sa. \$101
Malabons b. \$29

MINING.
Kailans b. 34/-
Langkats b. 1.16
Raubas n. \$2.45
Tronohs b. 25/6
Urals n. 32/-

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, & C.

H. K. Wharves s. & sa. \$71
Kowloon Docks b. \$116
Shai Docks n. 92

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals s. \$97
H. K. Hotels n. \$97
Land Invest. b. \$98
H'phieys Est. s. \$6.30
K'loon Lands s. \$33
Shai Lands n. 80
West Points n. 74

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos n. 157 1/2
Kung Yiks b. 14.50
Shai Cottons b. 121
Yangtszepoos b. 6.50

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bornes n. \$7
China Light & P. n. \$4.50
Providents n. \$7.70
Dairy Farms n. \$23
Green Islands sa. \$7.40
H. K. Electrics b. \$48
H. K. Ice Co. n. \$151
Ropes n. \$27
Steel Foundries n. \$10
Trams, Low Level b. & sa. \$6.40
Trams, Peak, old n. \$9.10
Trams, Peak, new n. cts. 90
Laundries b. & sa. \$8.40
U. Waterboats n. \$13
Watsons b. \$6
Wm. Powells s. \$6.50
Morning Posts n. \$29

CORRECTED TO MONDAY WEDNESDAY

JUNE 27, 1917.

BENJAMIN & POTTS.

Share and General Brokers.
Princes Building.
Tel. address: Broker.

EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

T/T 2/6 1/2
Demand 2/6 5/16
30 d/s 2/6 7/16
60 d/s 2/6 9/16
4 m/s 2/6 5/8
T/T Shanghai Nom.
T/T Singapore 107 3/4
T/T Japan 117 3/4
T/T India Nom.
Demand, India Nom.
T/T San Francisco 60
T/T Java 144 1/2
T/T Marks Nom.
T/T France 346 1/2
Demand, Paris 347

BUYING.

4 m/s. L/C 2/7 1/2
4 m/s. D/P 2/7 3/4
6 m/s. L/C 2/7 3/4
30 d/s. Sydney & Melbourne 2/7 3/4
30 d/s. San Francisco & New York 61 1/4
4 m/s. Marks Nom.
4 m/s. France 359 1/2
6 m/s. France 364 1/2
Demand, Germany 6 1/2
Demand, New York 6 1/2
T/T Bombay Nom.
Demand, Bombay Nom.
T/T Calcutta Nom.
Demand, Calcutta Nom.
Demand, Manila 120
Demand, Singapore 107 3/4
On Haiphong 4% prem.
On Saigon 3 1/2% prem.
On Bangkok 61
Sovereign 7.85 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz. 45.40
Bar Silver, per oz. 35 3/4

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:
Chinese... 20 cts. pieces 4 1/2 % dia.
hinese... 10 cts. pieces 4 1/2 % dia.
Hongkong 20 cts. pieces par.
Hongkong 10 cts. pieces par.

BANKS.

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Capital (1/2 Paid up) ... France 45,000,000

President—M. André Berthelot

General Manager—A. J. Fernot

HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS

BRANCHES IN PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN AND HONGKONG.

BANKERS.

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In LONDON: London County & Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits, Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH:

5, Queen's Building, Tel. No. 2352

Hongkong, 14th May, 1917.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

10 A.M. to 10 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
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10 A.M. to 10 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
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10 A.M. to 10 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
10 A.M. to 10 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.
10 A.M. to 10 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

NIGHT CARS.

10 P.M. to 1 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

11 P.M. to 1 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

12 P.M. to 1 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

1 A.M. to 2 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

2 A.M. to 3 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

3 A.M. to 4 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

4 A.M. to 5 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

5 A.M. to 6 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

6 A.M. to 7 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

7 A.M. to 8 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

8 A.M. to 9 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

9 A.M. to 10 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

10 A.M. to 11 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

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10 A.M. to 11 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

11 A.M. to 12 P.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

12 P.M. to 1 A.M. EVERY 15 MIN.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling \$15,000,000

Silver \$15,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors \$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Hon. Mr. H. J. D. Shaw, Chairman.

Hon. Mr. C. E. Atchey, Deputy Chairman.

Hon. Mr. G. E. Atchey, Deputy Chairman.

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Hon. Mr. G. E. Atchey, Deputy Chairman.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

THURSDAY, the 28th. JUNE, 1917.

commencing at 10.30 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

Without reserve. (Liquidation Account).
A Quantity of Valuable Household Furniture.

Comprising:—

Double brass & brass mounted iron bedsteads, tapestry covered easy chairs & couches, teak writing tables, Japanese lacquered screens, Cherry-wood couch, silk embroidered pictures, engravings, oil paintings, water colours, toilet sets, bronze ornaments, ivory carvings, curios, cut-glass, silver & electro-plated ware, cutlery, etc., etc.

Also

A Selection of Canton Black-wood Ware comprising:—Couches, chairs, flower stands, stools, curio stands, tables, etc., etc.

And

3 Fowling pieces.
On view from Wednesday the 27th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

FRIDAY, the 29th June, 1917.

commencing at 10.30 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

Without reserve. (Liquidation Account).

A Large Quantity of Chinese and Japanese Curios, Bronzes, Silver-ware and Electro plate.
On view from Wednesday the 27th inst.

Catalogues will be issued.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

TUESDAY, the 3rd July, 1917.

commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street.

290 Bags Trocas Shell.
Now on view.
Terms:—Cash on delivery.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidators of Messrs. Johnson & Co. in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by public auction at 12 o'clock (NOON) on TUESDAY the 3rd day of July, 1917, at his sales rooms, Duddell Street, THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY situate at The Peak, Hongkong and being Rural Building Lot No. 19.

In One Lot.

The property consists of:—
The piece or parcel of ground and premises known as "Lysholt," 1/4 The Peak, situate near Mount Go-jah in the Colony of Hongkong with an area of 124,032 square feet and registered in the Land Office as Rural Building Lot No. 19.

The lot is held for the unexpired residue of a term of 75 years created therein by an indenture of Crown Lease dated the 23rd day of April, 1816.

The Annual Crown Rent is \$85.00.

The further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Wilkinson & Gri-4, Solicitors for the Liquidators, or to the undersigned.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

FOR SALE.

MOTOR CARS, MOTOR CARS
1917 Overland Touring Cars,
6 Cylinder, 7 Seater.
GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Duddell Street,
Hongkong, 18th February, 1917.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & CO., F. H. HORNKE, F. J. SCHWARZKOPF, E. H. THIEL and J. E. DANIELSON in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON

ON

FRIDAY

the 7th day of September, 1917.

at his Auction Rooms in Duddell Street.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Shaukiwan Marine Lot No. 1 and known as Blackhead's Soap Works.

In One Lot.

The property has an area of 95,800 square feet or thereabouts and consists of level ground with a sea wall in good condition on the water front. On the property stands a Soap Factory and buildings in connection therewith comprising two Godowns, one with coolie quarters over a Manager's House, a Boiler and Machine House, three Iron Sheds, two Wooden Sheds and a Tank.

The property is held for the residue of a term of 99 years from August 1890. The Crown rent is \$440 per annum.

THE PLANT and MACHINERY in the factory will be sold at the same time

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,

1, Des Voeux Road Central,

Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from

Mr. GEO. P. LAMMERT,

The Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1917.

NOTICES.

G. R.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on Tuesday, the 3rd day of July, 1917, at 3 p.m., at the Offices of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot of Crown Land above Bowen Road, in the Colony of Hongkong for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot	Register No.	Locality	Boundary Measurements (Approximate)	Containing in Square Feet	Annual Rent	Special Privileges
19	19	Shaukiwan	1/4 The Peak	95,800	\$440	None

EUROPEAN AGENCY.

WHOLESALE Indentment promptly executed at lowest cash prices for all British and Continental goods, including: Books and Stationery, Boots, Shoes and Leather, Chemicals and Druggists' Sundries, China, Earthenware and Glassware, Cycles, Motor Cars and Accessories, Drapery, Millinery and Piece Goods, Fancy Goods and Perfumery, Hardware, Machinery and Metals, Jewellery, Plate and Watches, Photographic and Optical Goods, Provisions and Oilsmen's Stores, etc., etc.

Commission 2 1/2% to 5%.
Trade Discounts allowed.
Special Quotations on Demand.
Sample Cases from £10 upwards.
Consignments of Produce Sold on Account.

WILLIAM WILSON & SONS
(Established 1814)
25 ARCHBURN LANE, LONDON, E.C.
Cable Address: "Answell" London.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. Reuter Brockelmann & Co., F.A.A.B. Brockelmann, E. R. Fuhrmann, Heinrich Heyn and the Estate of E. C. L. Reuter deceased in pursuance of an order of the Hongkong Government to sell by Public Auction at 3 o'clock in the afternoon

ON

FRIDAY

the 31st day of August, 1917, at their Auction Rooms, at No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Central.

THE VALUABLE LEASE-HOLD PROPERTY

situate and being Inland Lots Nos. 611, 612, 66: and 663, Victoria, Hongkong.

In Two Lots.

Lot One consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 611 and 662 together with Godown No. 125 Wanchai Road, situate thereon.

Lot Two consists of the pieces or parcels of ground registered in the Land Office as Inland Lots Nos. 612 and 663 together with Godown No. 127 Wanchai Road situate thereon.

The area of the property comprised in Lot One is 5,500 square feet. The Crown rent is \$70 per annum.

The property comprised in Lot 2 has a similar area and is subject to Crown rent of similar amount.

Each godown is built of brick and stone and is three storeys in height with a large tiled roof containing an attic storey. Each Inland Lot is held for an unexpired residue amounting to 940 years or thereabouts of the term created by the Crown Lease thereon.

Particulars and Conditions of Sale may be had from:—

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARSTON,

1, Des Voeux Road Central,

Solicitors for the Liquidator, or from

Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,

the Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1917.

NOTICES.

S.S. "CHIYO MARU."

TENDERS are invited for the purchase of two boilers salvaged from the wreck of this steamer.

Particulars and terms of tenders can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

GILMAN & CO., LTD.

Agents.

The London Salvage Association.

Hongkong, 23rd June, 1917.

ASAHI BEER.



SOLE AGENTS
Mitsui Bussan Kaisha
Telephone 220 & 125.

POST OFFICE.

IMPORT PROHIBITIONS.

The public are informed that the undermentioned articles are prohibited from importation into the United Kingdom, either by letter post or by parcel post:—

Gold manufactured or unmanufactured, including gold coin and articles consisting partly of or containing gold; All manufactures of Silver other than silver watches and silver watch cases; Jewellery of any description.

Letters and Parcels containing such articles cannot therefore be accepted for transmission by the Post Office.

FRENCH PARCEL REGULATIONS.

The Public are informed that the new regulations adopted by the French Customs in respect of parcels addressed to France, Corsica and Algeria must fill in the columns of the regular Customs Declaration particularly and exactly, omitting none of the headings comprised therein.

It is furthermore absolutely necessary to show in the aforesaid declaration (1) The full name and address of the addressee (2) A statement as to whether the contents are intended for State supplies or not.

Particulars of outgoing and incoming Mails will not be advertised in future. The Post Office will forward all correspondence posted by the fastest routes.

Correspondence addressed to enemy subjects in China, Siam, Siberia and Portuguese East Africa, Persia and Morocco cannot be transmitted.

The Services to Germany, Austria, Bulgaria and the Ottoman Empire are suspended.

Uninsured parcels for the United Kingdom will in future be forwarded from Hongkong in bags and the Public are therefore advised to pack such parcels very carefully.

LOCAL AND REGULAR MAILS OUTWARD.

Tai O.—Week days, 5 p.m.;
Tai Po.—Week days, 10 a.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.
Cheung Chow.—Week days, 2 p.m.
Shatauk, Shatin and Sheungshan.—Week days, 4 p.m.
Aberdeen, Aukau, Ping Shan, Sai Kung, San Tin and Stanley.—Week days, 4.30 p.m.; Sundays, 4 p.m.
Canton, Samahui and Wuchow.—Week days, 7.30 a.m.; Registration 5 p.m.; Letters 6 p.m.; Sundays, 5 p.m.
Macao.—Week days, 7.15 a.m.; 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Shamshun.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

FROM SHEUNGWAN WESTERN BRANCH P.O.

Macao.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 a.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 1.30 p.m.
Canton.—Week days, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 7.30 a.m., 9.30 p.m.
Tai Ping Tung.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Shek Ki.—Week days, 9.30 p.m.; Sundays, 9.30 p.m.; Holidays, 9.30 p.m.
Kowloon.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Kaukung.—Week days, 6 p.m.; Except Saturdays; Sundays, 6 p.m.; Holidays, 6 p.m.
Shamshun.—Week days, 10 a.m., 4 p.m.; Sundays, 9 a.m.

UNCLAIMED TELEGRAMS.

Eastern Extension, Australasia & China Telegraph Co.

Chak Hin, Stag Hotel, from Macao.
Hayata c/o Mitsui, from Taipei.
Hokanbun, from Taipei.
Hutchins Capt. Hongkong Hotel, from Shanghai.
Kwang Heng Seng, from Bangkok.
Lung Sin Sam, 126 Wanchai Road, from Haiphong.
Neiron, from Vancouver.
Osorio Niguel, Hongkong Hotel, from Manila.
Sui Hong Tai, from Macao.
Tayganin University, from Singapore.
Tung Le Wah, from Manila.
Tinkimlo c/o Hongtai, from Tainan.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, June 21, 1917.

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 27th at 12.30.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has increased slightly over Indo-China and the Philippines, and decreased slightly elsewhere. The northern depression has remained stationary and increased considerably in intensity; an area of low pressure extends from the Annam coast to the Balingiang Channel.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.17 inch. Total since January 1st, 27.34 inches, against an average of 37.33 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW

District.	Forecast.
1 Hongkong to Gap Rock.	E. & S.E. winds, moderate; fair to cloudy, some rain.
2 Formosa Channel.	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China between H.K. and Lamooki.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China between H.K. and Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

China Coast Meteorological Register.

June 27, a.m.

Station.	Hour.	Barometer.	Temperature.	Humidity.	Wind.	Force.	Weather.
Vortock	6a	29.39	61	ese	2 f		
Nemuro	5a						
Hakodate							
Tokio							
Kochi							
Kagami							
Osaka							
Naha							
Ishijima							
Bonin Is.							
Whaiwei	6a	29.49	74	86	sw	2 0	
Hankow							
Hainan							
Kinkiang							
Shanghai		29.57	79	93	sw	2 0	
Gutai		29.57	74	95	e	4 b	
Shanghai		29.50	82	87		0 0	
Amoy	9a	29.75	81	83	w	1 b	
Taihou	6a	29.74	74	95	ne	1 c	
Taihou	5a	29.76	77	86	e	2 b	
Taihou		29.75	75			0 b	
Taihou		29.74	75			2 b	
Koumou		29.75	75			2 c	
Paoan		29.74	77			0 b	
Canton	6a	29.71	79	91	e	2 0	
Gap Rock		29.70				ese	4 c
Macao			79	60	e	4 b	
Wuchow	5a						
Rachoi							
Hokow		29.55	73	98	ne	2 f	
Paulien	7a	29.63	79		w	2 0	
Touran		29.72	75		sw	2 0	
C. St. J.		29.67	77	94	e	4 r	
Agatti							
Dagupan		29.72	78	99		0 r	
Manila		29.78	75	82	w	2 0	
Legaspi		29.75	81	83		0 0	
Iloilo		29.75	77	92		0 0	
Surigao							
G. am		29.74	75			0 b	
Luzon		29.71	80	95	sw	2 b	

C. W. JEFFRIES, Chief Assistant.

Hongkong Observatory, June 27, 1917.

1 Barometer, reduced to 32 degrees Fahrenheit on the level of the sea in inches, tenths and hundredths.

2 Temperature, in the shade, in degrees Fahrenheit.

3 Humidity, in percentage of saturation the humidity of air saturated with moisture being 100.

4 Direction of Wind, to two points.

5 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

6 State of Weather, by blue sky, or detached clouds, or drifting rain, fog, or gloom, or haze, or lightning, or overcast, or passing showers, or squalls, or rain, or snow, or thunder, or visibility, or dew wet.

7 Direction of Wind, to two points.

8 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

9 State of Weather, by blue sky, or detached clouds, or drifting rain, fog, or gloom, or haze, or lightning, or overcast, or passing showers, or squalls, or rain, or snow, or thunder, or visibility, or dew wet.

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24 State of Weather, by blue sky, or detached clouds, or drifting rain, fog, or gloom, or haze, or lightning, or overcast, or passing showers, or squalls, or rain, or snow, or thunder, or visibility, or dew wet.

25 Direction of Wind, to two points.

26 Force of Wind, according to Beaufort Scale.

27 State of Weather, by blue sky, or detached clouds, or drifting rain, fog, or gloom, or haze, or lightning, or overcast, or passing showers, or squalls, or rain, or snow